

### Yamit settlers burn house

TEL AVIV, Dec. 28 (A.P.)—Settlers in the northern Sinai town of Yamit set fire to an empty house during the night to protest the government's refusal to meet their demands for compensation for the evacuation of the area, sources in the town said today. The settlers say they started fortifying the town with sandbags, trenches, and barbed wire barriers over the weekend in preparation for what they said would be a violent conflict with authorities. A blaze in a second vacant house was extinguished yesterday. The settlers rejected a government call to return to negotiations on the amount of compensation they will receive for their homes and businesses.



### Telmessani to support Mubarak

CAIRO, Dec. 28 (R)—Omar Al Telmessani, the Muslim Brotherhood leader released from detention two days ago, was today quoted as saying he would support the government of President Hosni Mubarak provided it adopted a programme of reform. In an interview with the Cairo newspaper Al Gomhouriya, Mr. Telmessani, editor-in-chief of the Brotherhood's suspended magazine Al Daawa, said Egyptians now needed to work together and avoid factional disputes. The Brotherhood leader had spent three months in prison on the orders of the late President Anwar Sadat, who accused him of inciting sectarian hatred. He was set free on Saturday with seven other members of the outlawed organisation.

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AMMAN, TUESDAY DECEMBER 29, 1981 — RABIA AWWAL 2, 1402

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

### Shell kills 2 in Beirut

BEIRUT, Dec. 28 (A.P.)—A shell went off in the low-income residential neighbourhood of An Remaneh today killing two civilians and wounding two others, a police spokesman and Beirut radio stations reported. The spokesman said the shell, a relic of artillery battles between Beirut's two sectors went off when two pedestrians tried to lift it up before calling police.

### Begin writes to Mubarak

CAIRO, Dec. 28 (R)—Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak received a message today from Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin explaining his decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights. Israeli Ambassador Moshe Sassoo told reporters after handing the message to the Egyptian leader that it also dealt with other aspects of relations between the two countries. Mr. Begin also reaffirmed Israel's commitment to withdraw from the remaining part of the Sinai by April 25, in accordance with the Camp David peace accords.

### Cypriots protest Golan annexation

CYPRUS, Dec. 28 (A.P.)—Greek Cypriots leftist and centre political parties demonstrated peacefully here today against Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights. About 200 men and women, members of the parties youth sections, marched through the main streets in single file holding up placards with slogans supporting Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation and denouncing Israel, Zionism and imperialism. The demonstrators marched past the Israeli embassy chanting slogans. They also delivered a written protest to a member of the embassy staff denouncing the Israeli move and demanding its cancellation and the implementation of United Nations resolutions on Palestine and the Middle East.

### Klibi visits Rabat

RABAT, Dec. 28 (R)—The Arab League secretary-general, Chadi Klibi, arrived in Casablanca last night for talks with King Hassan of Morocco on a possible resumption of the Arab summit meeting that was suspended in Fez last month. The suspension was decided by King Hassan when the summit failed to agree on Saudi Arabia's peace plan for the Middle East. Mr. Klibi said that Syrian President Hafez Al Assad's current tour of Gulf countries had created new prospects for a resumption of the Fez conference. Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights had helped to strengthen the Arab ranks, he said.

### Yamani arrives in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Dec. 28 (A.P.)—Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani arrived here today for a week-long visit to Pakistan. He is scheduled to call on Pakistan's petroleum minister, Arman Ali Khanfand and to hold talks with President Gen. Zia Ul Haq, official sources said. He will also visit several industrial sites.

### Senegal, Gambia to debate union

DAKAR, Dec. 28 (R)—Parliaments in Senegal and Gambia tomorrow begin a special debate expected to lead to ratification of a union between the two countries and the creation of Senegambia. Signing the Senegambia confederation pact two weeks ago in Dakar, Gambian President Dawda Jawara said the union was unique in modern African history. He expected it to be ratified by Jan. 1.

### Hassan meets with Kreisky

VIENNA, Dec. 28 (Petra)—His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan met with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in Vienna yesterday. Prince Hassan acquainted Chancellor Kreisky with the situation in the occupied Arab territories, the Israeli occupation authorities' repressive measures practised against the citizens in the occupied Arab territories and the situation in the Arab region following Israel's recent decision to annex the occupied Golan Heights. Prince Hassan and Dr. Kreisky also discussed the results and dimensions of the Cancun economic conference.

Prince Hassan also explained to Chancellor Kreisky the activities and objectives of the Arab Thought Forum which seeks to establish better cooperation between the Arab states and the European community. Prince Hassan is currently on a private visit to Austria.

### Zawawi arrives for 2-day visit

AMMAN, Dec. 28 (Petra)—Omani Foreign Minister Qais Al Zawawi arrived in Amman this afternoon for a two-day visit to Jordan to deliver a letter to His Majesty King Hussein from Sultan Qaboos of Oman.

The letter deals with the latest developments of the situation in the Arab area and ways to strengthen Arab solidarity in light of the new circumstances.

Mr. Zawawi will also have talks with several Jordanian officials on strengthening brotherly ties and cooperation between Jordan and the Sultanate of Oman.

Mr. Zawawi was met at Amman airport by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasbi and the Omani ambassador in Amman.

# NCC approves record budget for 1982

By Samira Kawar  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Dec. 28 — The National Consultative Council (NCC) today approved a JD 765 million budget draft law presented by the government last Monday. The total figures of the 1982 budget show an increase of JD 127 million over those of the 1981 budget and represent a 19.9 per cent increase.

A report prepared by the NCC Financial and Administrative Committee was presented to the 60 council members at the beginning of the six-hour session, which was also attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran and cabinet members.

The report, which recommended the approval of the draft, was adopted by the NCC with one reservation concerning a recommendation on government subsidies of fuels, supplies and electricity.

The recommendation, which was criticised by all twenty speakers, called for decreasing government subsidy allocations at an annual rate of 25 per cent except for bread.

### Basic considerations

The NCC approved the government's decision to base the 1982 budget on the following considerations:

1. Support for the Arab inhabitants of the West Bank and other occupied territories.
2. Strengthening of the armed forces and the public security apparatus.
3. Implementation of the 1981-1985 development plan and compliance with its guidelines.
4. Raising the standard of public services.
5. Increasing food security by stepping up production and increasing storage capacity.
6. Undertaking serious efforts for oil prospecting in Jordan.
7. Continuing to bridge the gap between internal revenues and recurrent expenditures.

### Inflation

The NCC report indicated that the Jordanian economy suffers from inflation, which particularly hits citizens with low incomes. An accurate figure for inflation could not be given, the report con-

cluded, due to the lack of accurate breakdowns of allocations for military expenditures which amount to JD 180 million, current expenses of the armed forces fund (JD 140 million) and allocations for independent public institutions (JD 350 million), and constitute 53 per cent of public expenditures.

The report went on to say that the private sector's participation in the five-year development plan through annual investments averaging JD 330, and the extent to which these investments have no bank credits for financing, add to the difficulty of assessing whether the 1982 budget will be inflationary.

The NCC, however, urged the government to adopt the following measures to curb inflation:

1. To carry out monthly measurements of inflation.
2. To coordinate monetary, fiscal and economic policies to lower inflation or prevent it from increasing.
3. To avoid deficit financing and give preference to progressive taxation over such financing.

The NCC expressed dismay over Arab reservations preventing Jordan from benefiting from the

joint Arab Development Decade, particularly since this development decade had been taken into consideration in formulating the five-year development plan.

The NCC called on the Arab countries financing the development decade to enable Jordan to benefit from its funds in joint Arab ventures that would bring in joint Arab revenues.

The NCC observed that increasing national production and reducing the deficit in the balance of trade — one of the principles on which the 1982 draft budget is based — calls for joint efforts by both the public and private sectors.

The committee approved budget allocations for major industrial projects and recommended that the government hold a public debate on industrialisation in Jordan, local consumption and importation.

The NCC report indicated that the JD 36 million estimated deficit in the 1982 budget, could increase if some Arab countries were late in covering Libyan and Algerian aid commitments to Jordan. The seriousness of the situation is aggravated by an already accumulated deficit of JD 150 million, the report noted.

### Recommendations

The NCC recommended that the following two changes be included in the budget law to reduce the deficit:

1. Increasing tax estimates on income and profits by JD 2 million.
2. Increasing interest and profit estimates by JD 12 million.

The NCC also recommended that the government transfer all operations profits at the Central Bank of Jordan to the public treasury and increase its financial support for the University of Mo'ta.

The NCC report also pointed out that the budget of the Ministry of Agriculture should be more in line with increasing agricultural production to achieve food security.

The NCC expressed regret that no allocations had been made in

the 1982 budget of the Jordan Valley Authority for the completion of Al Maqaren Dam and called on the Syrian government to facilitate the completion of the project.

### Prime Minister's address

Following the debate, the prime minister addressed the council praising the Financial and Administrative Committee's positive evaluation of the principles on which the 1982 budget is based.

Positive cooperation between the private and public sectors is one of the characteristics of Jordanian economy, Mr. Badran said, adding that the government intended to provide more opportunities for private initiatives and to remove some of the difficulties facing the development and growth of private investments.

He pointed out that the 1982 budget was based on the five-year development plan and on several principles, which included:

1. Increasing the treasury's dependence on its own revenues to achieve balance between recurrent expenditures and internal revenues by the end of 1985.
2. Curbing inflation, protecting people in the low income brackets from inflation and providing food security.

3. Keeping external and internal debts within reasonable bounds.

4. Achieving a just distribution of investments in various parts of the country.

5. Providing the necessary framework for developing human resources and creating a climate conducive to the encouragement of private sector investments.

He added that the government will continue to integrate fiscal, monetary and economic policies to ensure economic growth while preserving the relative stability of prices.

The prime minister said the joint Arab Development Decade sponsors should not make the growth of the Jordanian economy an obstacle to benefiting from the funds.

Mr. Badran said abrupt cuts in government subsidies of fuel and other basic items could have unsettling effects on the economy and expressed the opinion that the government should rather introduce gradual cuts in these subsidies to allow the economy to absorb them without causing undue inconvenience to consumers.

Referring to the increasing deficit in the trade balance, Mr. Badran said that two-thirds of Jordan's imports are capital goods and raw materials, while the remaining one third constitutes consumer products. The near future would witness a substantial increase in exports when basic industrial projects in the cement, phosphates, potash, fertiliser, glass and wood industries are completed, he said.

The prime minister stressed the need for regional planning in southern Jordan and other rural areas, and assured the members that the government is taking active interest in regional planning.

The prime minister pointed out that all countries throughout the world, with the possible exception of the oil-producing countries, suffer budget deficits. Coming generations would inherit this deficit, but would also inherit with it the projects, services and improvements in the economic and social structures, which far outweigh this deficit, he said.

He thanked the Arab countries which have met their aid commitments to Jordan, and added that Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Qatar have transferred the sums that Libya and Algeria were supposed to have paid to Jordan in accordance with the Baghdad summit resolutions.

### Army may enlist Arabs, Eitan says

TEL AVIV, Dec. 28 (A.P.)—Israel's military chief of staff was quoted today as saying Arabs from the recently annexed Golan Heights may eventually be drafted into the Israeli army.

Lt. Gen. Rafael Eitan was quoted by the Maariv newspaper as saying that "in the future, it may be possible to draft them into the Israeli defence forces." He was talking to high school students in

northern Israel. The extension of Israeli law on Dec. 14 to the Golan makes the area's 15,000 Druse Arabs eligible for military service. "The Druse Arabs have a problem," Gen. Eitan was quoted as saying.

"They feel like Syrians in the Golan and see Syria as their motherland. The extension of Israeli law will make it easier for them to get used to the facts. 'They won't act like Israeli citizens imm-

mediately, but the law will make things easier for them," he added. About 350 Golan Druse Arabs accepted Israeli citizenship, but most of them returned their identity cards last September.

The military command issued a communique to clarify Eitan's remarks which said the military would not accept Golan Druse "unless they first accept Israeli citizenship and volunteer for service."

### Arafat predicts difficult year for PLO

BEIRUT, Dec. 28 (A.P.)—Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat says the "crucial difficulties" in 1982, "the year of changes in the political map of the Middle East."

Mr. Arafat made his remarks in a speech he delivered at a PLO military school in Beirut yesterday.

Mr. Arafat said prevailing disarray in the Arab World would encourage Israel with U.S. backing to strike at Palestinian cooperation in Lebanon, the PLO's main power base in the Middle East.

"In these bad Arab times, intrigues will escalate against this dedicated group (Palestinians) which is confident of its victory," Mr. Arafat said. "We are facing a difficult period and the year (1982) will witness changes in the political map of the Middle East as well as its alliances and groupings. But no one will be able to subdue us."

Mr. Arafat also said that Israel has massed troops and armour along Lebanon's southern border for an attack on Palestinian forces in South Lebanon.

Mr. Arafat's speech came on the eve of a regular meeting of

PLO's Central Council plans to open in Damascus to discuss reported Israeli military movements along the southern Lebanese border and Israel's recent annexation of the Golan Heights.

Khaled Fahoum, speaker of the 60-man Central Council, said Mr. Arafat and the rest of the 15-man Executive Committee members of the PLO will attend the council's regular session.

The Central Council is the

highest policy-making body of the PLO during the recess of the Palestine National Council, the movement's parliament-in-exile. Eight major Palestinian groups that make up the PLO are present in the Central Council.

Mr. Fahoum said in a statement the Central Council will also discuss conditions in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip and situation in the Arab World after the assassination of the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

This appeared to indicate that the PLO will try to formulate a stand from Egypt's new regime of President Hosni Mubarak.

The PLO was among the fiercest critics of Sadat's conclusion of unilateral peace with Israel and the U.S. sponsored Camp David process for a comprehensive Middle East settlement.

### Percy opens talks in Israel

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Dec. 28 (A.P.)—Senator Charles Percy, a leading critic of Israeli policy, began two days of talks here today which the Israelis hope will help ease tensions in U.S.-Israeli relations.

Mr. Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, met for two hours with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and his aides, dealing with the roots of the strained relations and on the Middle East situation in general, Israeli officials said. He is to meet Prime Minister Menachem Begin tomorrow.

The Illinois Republican is the

first senior U.S. personality to meet Israeli leaders since Israel unexpectedly annexed the Golan Heights, triggering a chain of acrimony that brought its relations with its greatest benefactor to their lowest point in years.

Mr. Percy has advocated even stiffer measures against Israel, but an Israeli official who attended the meeting said the senator made no mention of further sanctions.

"I am here to study the situation and to come to conclusions," Mr. Percy said, declining further comment on his talks.

The Israelis believe that if they can get their views across to Mr.

Percy it would go a long way in softening Senate criticism. The Israeli official, who requested anonymity, said "we would all like to see the relations moving to a better understanding. This was a common base felt in the meeting."

Mr. Percy scheduled a meeting tomorrow with Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, who unleashed another verbal blast at American policy in a weekend newspaper interview.

Gen. Sharon claimed the Golan was annexed to pre-empt what he saw as a U.S. plan to oust Israel from all the Arab territory it occupied in the 1967 Mideast war.

### Begin's bellicosity appeals to Israelis

By Patrick Massey  
Reuters

TEL AVIV, Dec. 28 — By all the political omens of a year ago, Prime Minister Menachem Begin should by now have been long out of power.

Instead, he moves into 1982 more firmly in control than ever, hurling defiance at friends and foes alike and seemingly unshakable in Israeli esteem.

The past year brought a run of events rarely matched even in Israel's turbulent history. It saw the bloody war of attrition against Palestinian forces in Lebanon, the destruction by Israeli planes of Iraq's nuclear reactor, the stormiest general election held in Israel, unrest and repression on the occupied West Bank and in Gaza.

Then there was the annexation of the Golan Heights, followed by a bruising row with Washington. 1982 promises to bring further challenges for 68-year-old Mr. Begin, whose frail physique seems to thrive in battle.

At the end of last year, opinion polls were forecasting a crushing election defeat for the Begin government. Hardships inflicted by the world's highest inflation rate seemed certain to bring the opposition Labour Party back to power.

By Spring, the tide had unaccountably turned. Opposition politicians attributed this largely to the pre-election economic strategy of bearing subsidies on basic foodstuffs and slashing taxes on luxury goods.

Critics still say the Israelis have yet to pay the bill for this largesse. But it took the sting out of inflation and dulled the sense of grievance.

However, other factors came into play. Polls showed that the more extravagantly Mr. Begin acted, the more his popularity increased. His stock rose on occasions such as the bombing of the Iraqi reactor and a speech in which he undiplomatically blasted West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

When the election was held on June 30, Mr. Begin wooed by a narrow margin, enough to put together a workable coalition.

On reassuming power he sent the air force to attack Palestinian strongholds in Lebanon. The resulting war of attrition, climaxed by the massacre of civilians in Beirut, was halted by U.S. diplomatic intervention that resulted in a ceasefire on June 24.

Throughout it all, the most intractable problem remained—the question of the 1,200,000 Palestinians of the occupied West Bank and Gaza. The late president Anwar Sadat of Egypt agreed to re-open long-stalled talks on limited "autonomy" for the Palestinians, even though they dismissed the autonomy concept as a trick to perpetuate Israeli occupation.

Defence Minister Ariel Sharon proclaimed a new "moderate" line for the occupied areas, promising to reduce collective punishments and other harsh measures.

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# NATIONAL

## Loans worth Momani advises mayors JD 15.5 m on the way

AMMAN, Dec. 28 (J.T.) — The cabinet has approved agreements for loans totalling more than JD 15.5 million from Kuwait and the World Bank.

During its session yesterday, the cabinet approved an agreement for a 6 million Kuwaiti dinar loan from the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development to finance electric power projects in Jordan. It authorised the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Kuwait to sign the agreement on behalf of the government.

The cabinet also approved a \$25 million loan agreement from the World Bank to finance educational projects. Jordan's ambassador to the United States was authorised to sign the agreement with officials at the Washington-based bank.

The World Bank loan will help in building and furnishing a number of vocational training centres and secondary schools, as well as in upgrading a number of existing teacher training institutes to community college level.

The cabinet also approved a request by Aqaba Municipality for a KD 200,000 loan from the Arab Cities Development Fund. The loan will be guaranteed by the government of Jordan. The cabinet authorised Minister of Finance Salem Masadeh to sign the agreement for the government of Jordan.

The cabinet also approved Suweileb Municipality's request for a loan of KD 250,000 from the same source, to be guaranteed by the government. This agreement will also be signed for Jordan by Mr. Masadeh.

## Momani advises mayors

AMMAN, Dec. 28 (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani today requested municipal and village councils around the country to give priority in their 1982 fiscal budgets to purchases of land needed for the implementation of their plans.

Priority also must be given in their budgets for uncompleted developmental and capital projects on which work started during 1981, a circular from the minister said.

Other instructions requested the mayors to separate allocations for the maintenance of roads from those used for the construction and asphaltting of new roads.

With regard to technical staff, Mr. Momani requested the mayors to determine their needs precisely. Villages which cannot afford to hire their own foremen and supervising engineers should join forces with their neighbours in recruiting staff who would serve the group as a whole, he said.

The circular urged the mayors to purchase equipment and furniture only in cases of dire necessity and for new projects.

It stressed the need to improve tax collection methods and to limit recruitment to the bare minimum.

## Arab counterparts confer



Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem (right) receives Omani Foreign Minister Qais Al Zawawi upon Mr. Zawawi's arrival in Amman Monday (Petra photo—see story on p. 1)

## Dust danger on desert road

AMMAN, Dec. 28 (Petra) — The Public Security Directorate today announced that thick dust was interfering with vision on the Amman-Aqaba desert road. It warned drivers to take caution on the road, due to the poor weather.

## Tal reports ALECSO conference decisions

AMMAN, Dec. 28 (J.T.) — Education Minister Sa'id Al Tal returned to Amman from Tunis last night after attending a six-day meeting of the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO) held there on Dec. 21.

Dr. Tal said the conference adopted several resolutions, including a strong one supporting plans for confronting Zionist attempts aimed at distorting Arab culture and civilisation in the occupied areas.

The conference also decided to support the nomination of Jordan to the chairmanship of the next session of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), he said.

The conference also decided to support Algerian government Arabisation programmes and to spend JD 2.7 million as a contribution to support the Arab Republic of Yemen in its effort to combat illiteracy, the minister said.

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

### Iraqi business delegation due

AMMAN, Dec. 28 (J.T.) — An Iraqi trade delegation headed by the president of the Iraqi chambers of commerce union, Mr. Hatem Rashid, will arrive here on Jan. 3 upon an invitation extended by the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce and the Amman Chamber of Industry, Al Ra'i newspaper reported today. The Iraqi delegation will hold talks with Jordanian officials on developing and boosting trade cooperation between Iraq and Jordan.

### Exports to Greece discussed

AMMAN, Dec. 28 (J.T.) — Ministry of Industry and Trade Under-Secretary Mubammad Salih Al Hourani yesterday discussed with his Greek counterpart and an accompanying delegation the stepping up of Jordan's exports to Greece, Al Ra'i newspaper reported today. Mr. Hourani said it has been decided to ask the joint Jordanian-Greek economic committee to meet in March, the paper said.

### Qattan invited to panel meeting

AMMAN, Dec. 28 (J.T.) — Chief Justice Ibrahim Al Qattan has received a cable from the Islamic Solidarity Fund's assistant secretary general for cultural and social affairs, inviting him to attend a meeting of the fund's expanded committee of experts in Jeddah from Feb. 13-16, Al Ra'i newspaper reported today. The committee will discuss the basic system of the Islamic fiqh (jurisprudence) academy.

### Gaza officials visit CAEU

AMMAN, Dec. 28 (Petra) — The assistant secretary general of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) today received the chairman of the board of directors of the producers' association in the Gaza Strip, Mr. Hashem Ata Al Shawwa, and Khan Youssef Mayor Zari' Al Astal. They discussed the CAEU's decision to support and facilitate the marketing of the products of the occupied Arab areas. Mr. Shawwa expressed his appreciation of the CAEU decision.

### Yarmouk to get institute branch

IRBID, Dec. 28 (Petra) — The Public Administration Institute has decided to open a branch at Yarmouk University next month. The headquarters of the branch will be at the faculty of economics and administrative sciences. Here the branch will hold its specialised courses in public administration, with the aim of raising the efficiency of civil servants in Irbid Governorate.

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**Today's Weather**

It will be partly cloudy, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	5	15
Aqaba	15	22
Deserts	5	17
Jordan Valley	12	23

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 13, Aqaba 20. Humidity readings: Amman 51 per cent, Aqaba 55 per cent.

**WHAT'S GOING ON**

**Exhibitions**

- Paintings by French "neo-realists", at the Jordan National Gallery.
- Paintings by pupils at Hisban Secondary School.
- Handicrafts exhibition by the Regional Centre for the Rehabilitation of the Blind, at centre headquarters in Shmeisani, opposite the administration headquarters of the Civil Service Consumer Corporation.

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NATIONAL

# Ruins of Hallabat reveal splendid mosaics

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Some of the finest mosaics ever found in Jordan have recently come to light. In the latest season of archaeological excavations at Qasr Al Hallabat.

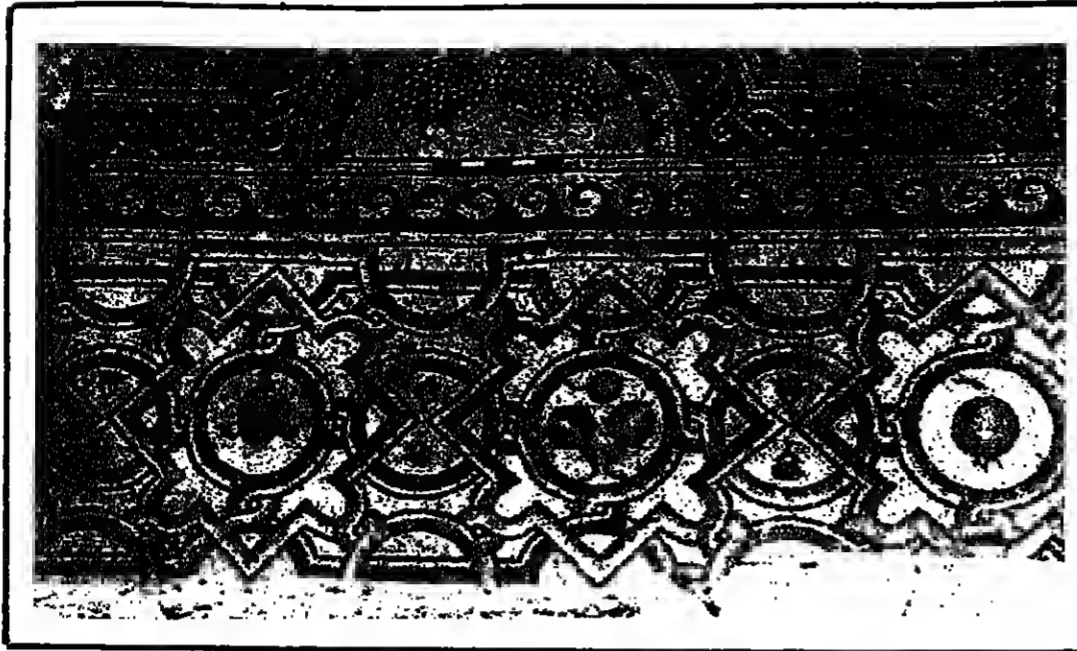
Dating from the Umayyad dynasty (A.D. 640-750), the mosaics have aroused much interest. This is not only because they were a totally unexpected discovery — hidden as they were under three solid metres of rubble and boulders — but because they are superior even to the famous Byzantine mosaics of Madaba.

Remnants of the mosaic pavement have been found in all four rooms so far cleared at Qasr Al Hallabat, whose ruins are situated on an elevated knoll commanding panoramic views of the surrounding plain, some 25 kilometres northeast of Zarqa.

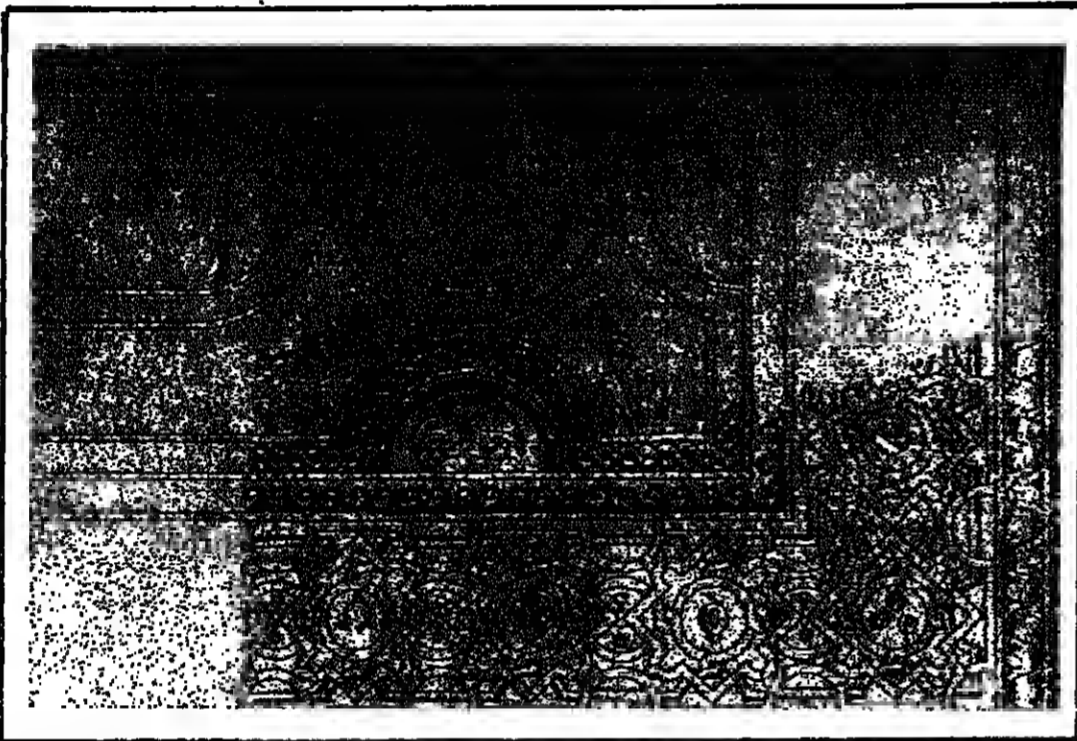
This has been the third season of excavations, carried out under the directorship of Dr. Ghazi Bisheh of the Department of Antiquities. It was during the first season, in 1979, that the diggers accidentally came across one of the mosaics — a simple diamond-patterned pavement — in the course of a search of the Greek inscriptions that abound at Hallabat. Ultimately, 131 of these inscribed basalt stones were found, scattered all over the castle walls. They were originally erected as a separate monument, bearing an edict issued by the Byzantine Emperor Anastasius (A.D. 491-581). The Umayyads, with complete disregard for the emperor's lapsed authority, used the stones in the haphazard repair of the castle some 100 years later.

It was not until the following season, when Dr. Bisheh and the work teams went out primarily to investigate the area around the castle, that they came across the most exciting find — a mosaic pavement depicting beautifully detailed and lively animals. "The preserved animals," Dr. Bisheh told the Jordan Times, "reveal both a high level of technical skill and a remarkable concern for plasticity, animated expressions and movements."

These qualities identify the mosaic floor of Qasr Al Hallabat as one of the finest examples to be found in Jordan. It is also a very important find, as it will add greatly to our understanding of Umayyad art: an understanding that is



Section of an intricate mosaic floor (above) with sketch showing its relation to the whole (below)



very limited, as few examples of their art — especially of their mosaics — have been preserved. Furthermore, the only ones to have been found in this area before — at Khirbet Al Mafjar near Jericho and at Khirbet Al Minya on the shores of Lake Tiberias — were in both instances mosaics

consisting primarily of geometrical patterns." At Qasr Al Hallabat, however, in the spaces between the interlocking circles and ovals of the geometrical design of the pavement, are seen a multitude of animals. One is the gazelle, where the tension of its alert muscles, its lean ribs and its keen eye are all meticulously expressed in the faded, but still beautiful, colours of the tiny squares. Then there is a mean-eyed, loping wolf, the sharpness of whose fangs is echoed and emphasised by his pointed nose, ears, claws and whiskers. There are a fish, a hare nibbling a bunch of grapes and two fat partridges, and much more — which, although unfortunately destroyed and lost forever, have left enough of their imprint to tell us that the whole floor — an area of 6.65 by 5.25 metres — was covered by their wonderful designs.

Several theories as to the meaning of the mosaic have been proposed; but none has any great weight of evidence behind it. What did, however, seem certain was that these two rooms represented the reception area where the Umayyad rulers received their important guests, especially as there were traces of fresco work remaining on the walls. But excavation work is often full of surprises and Dr. Bisheh had rapidly to change his own views when the latest season of work revealed two more mosaic floors.

Small fragments of geometric patterns were found in a large room on the south side of the castle, where the walls had been luxuriously sheathed in grey marble. This was indicated by the small indentations all over the stonework and by the small slabs of marble still remaining at ground

level, erected by the Romans as a military outpost to afford protection for the great Roman highway, built around A.D. 111-117. What did the Umayyads use the castle for, if not a fortress?

An early theory assumed the lonely "desert castles" — Hallabat is only one of many — were a kind of retreat for the Umayyads. The idea was that as they were originally of bedouin stock, these early Islamic rulers hated the city life and thus needed to find relaxation in the desert.

But there are serious objections to this theory," Dr. Bisheh explained. "First, the Umayyads were not bedouins, but were actually city dwellers from Mecca who carried out commercial activities with the Yemen, Iraq and Syria long before the emergence of Islam from the Arabian Peninsula. Second, if the hunting, bathing and dancing scenes depicted in the murals at Qasr Amra indicate anything, it is not a bedouin taste. Finally, not all the Umayyad palaces were constructed in the real desert — most are situated on the borders between the desert and cultivated lands."

A second — more feasible, although still not conclusive — theory assumes that some of these buildings were related to agricultural enterprises, as they were associated with aqueducts, reservoirs, dams and sluice gates. This is certainly the case at Hallabat.

Over the last two seasons of work, archaeologists have been piecing together the puzzle of Hallabat's irrigation system, and thus of the life that went on outside the castle walls. Because the castle is situated in an area characterised by a lack of water sources and limited and unreliable rainfall, a sophisticated irrigation system had to be constructed — and this is just what was done.

All the water running off from the distant, gently rolling hills in the south came in wadis across the plain, and was then collected by a complicated series of sluice gates, dams and reservoirs which fed a roughly triangular walled enclosure near the castle. This enclosure was further divided into rectangular plots, each one lower than the last, which meant water flowed between the plots by gravity.

All the irrigation structures at Hallabat were meticulously built of well-squared stones. No rush job this, but a highly complex, intricately thought-out, well-built irrigation system capable of supporting such crops as the olive, the vine and citrus fruit in a dry and barren land.

This season's dig also saw the clearing of some rooms of the simple houses which clustered at the bottom of the knoll on which the castle stands. The archaeologists were hoping to find industrial objects — for example, an olive press



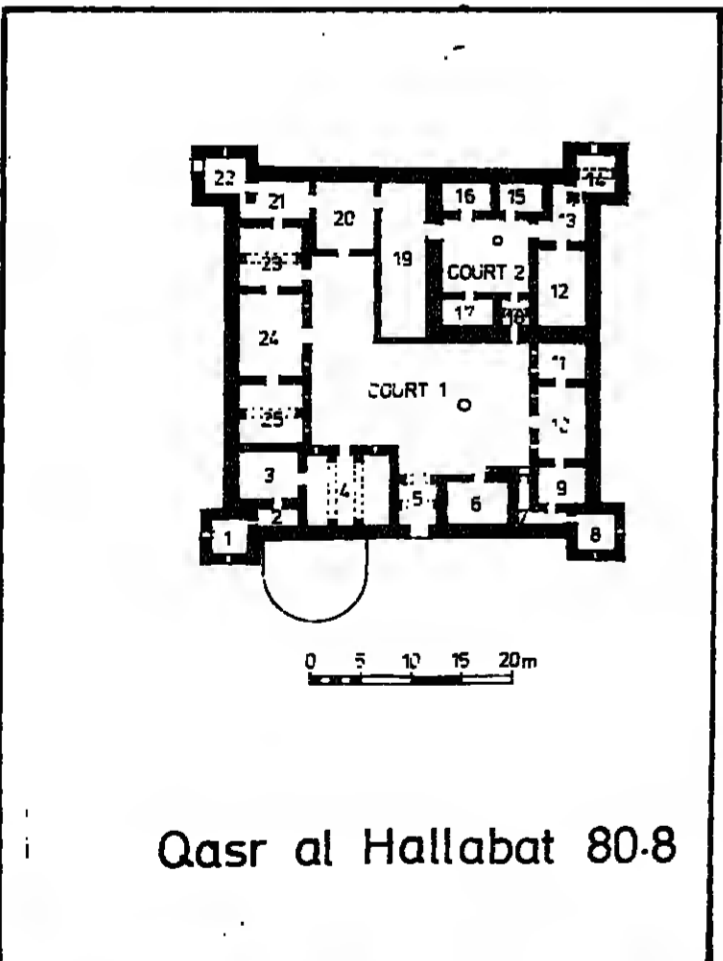
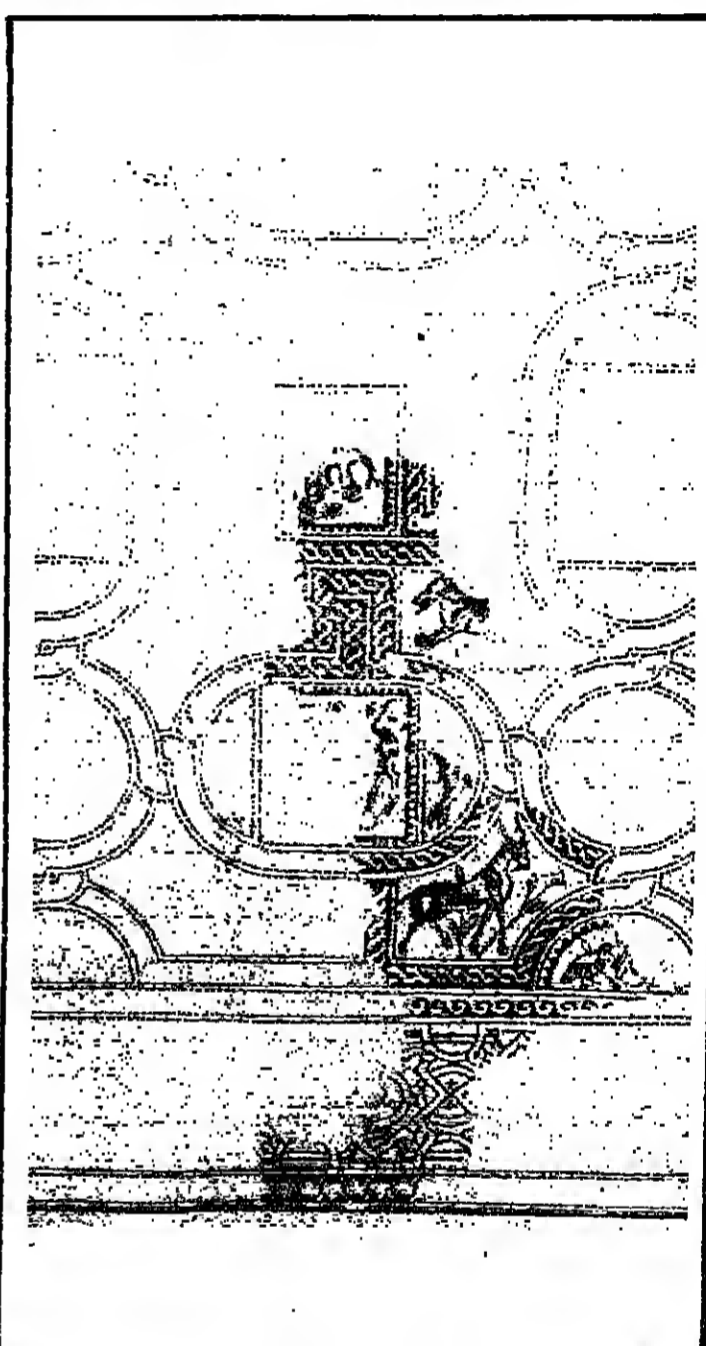
The fierce animals in this mosaic (above) are only a tiny part of the entire floor (below)

— which would give a clear idea of the lives led by the ordinary people. The only finds, however, were a tabus — a bread oven — and a stone mortar and pestle. It is hoped further excavation will be more fruitful.

So it seems from all the detective work of the past few years, that during the Umayyad dynasty the castle and the whole area of Hallabat underwent a massive transformation. The castle was elaborately decorated, and new additions such as the baths found two kilometres to the East at Hammam al Sarah were introduced. Five cisterns, a huge water reservoir and an irrigated agricultural enclosure all came into being.

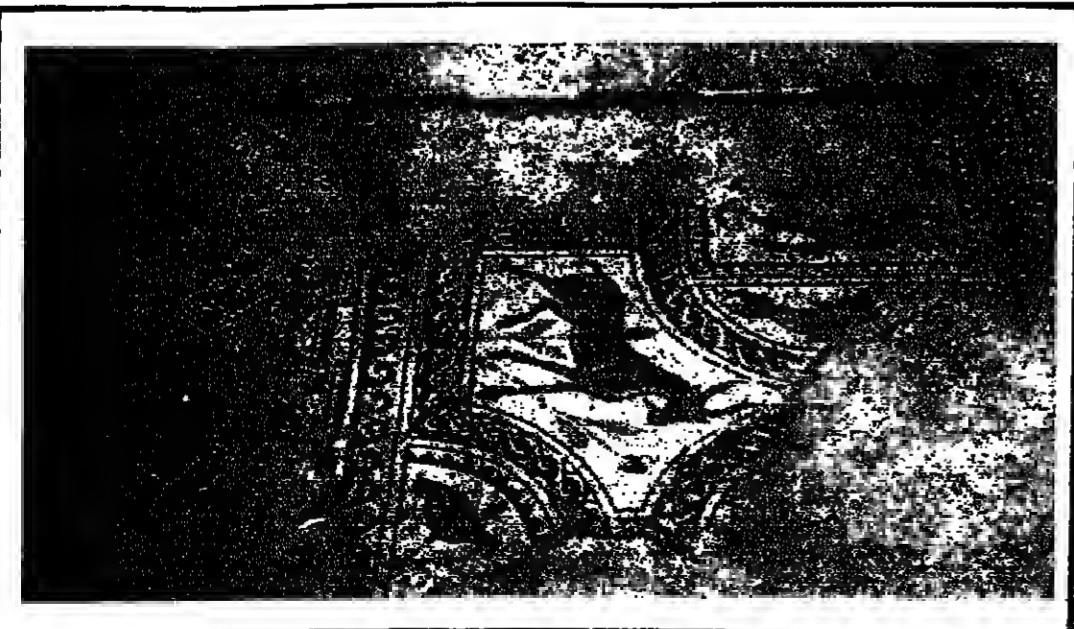
It was suggested that the castle was the reason for these agricultural enterprises, but that cannot be the complete answer. Without the constant flow of funds, the enterprise seems not to have been economically viable. It was abandoned shortly after the fall of the Umayyad Dynasty, around the middle of the eighth century. Dr. Bisheh therefore suggests that the development of the area by the Umayyads could have been because they needed to maintain close communication with the indigenous tribes. These local tribes were vehement supporters of their Islamic leaders.

No-one really knows, but perhaps further work at Hallabat will ultimately solve the mysterious riddle of why the Umayyads built these beautiful desert castles.



Qasr al Hallabat 80-8

Floor plan of the massive Qasr Al Hallabat



More inhabitants of the mosaics' menagerie

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## Afghan-held Soviets expect to die

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** An Afghan insurgent group arranged for a group of journalists to travel clandestinely to a guerrilla-held base inside Afghanistan where they interviewed three Soviet prisoners. The following dispatch was filed on the group's return to Pakistan.

By Barry Shlachter

Two teen-age Soviet soldiers held prisoner for months by a rightwing Afghan resistance party say they expect certain execution once their Muslim fundamentalist captors no longer find them useful for propaganda purposes.

"We are kept alive to be shown to journalists," Sgt. Yuri Grigorovich Povarnitsyn, 19, told a group of Western, Chinese and Iranian reporters at a fortified resistance base, an overrun Afghan army post located about 20 kilometers from the Pakistan border in Afghanistan's Zabul province.

When asked what would happen to him when his captors, the Afghan Hezbi Islami (Islamic Party) Gulbuddin faction, found him valueless for propaganda, the lanky Soviet soldier replied quickly through an interpreter: "Of course, they will slit our throats." Another prisoner, Pvt. Valeri Anatolevich Didenko, said he agreed.

Base Commander Zaffaruddin Khan, 26, said the Soviets would "remain prisoners as long as they can serve as symbols of the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan." Afterward, they would be tried under Islamic law and most probably executed unless they convert to Islam.

Povarnitsyn and Didenko say they have no intention of becoming Muslims.

However, the third Allah Jirga prisoner, Mohammed Yazkulyev Kuli, who was born of Muslim parents in Turkmenistan, Soviet central Asia, might be spared because he is studying the Koran, the Islamic holy book, said Khan. Kuli himself declined to speak about,



**Povarnitsyn and Didenko under guard**

his possible fate. Unlike the Khalis faction of the Hezbi Islami, which has offered to exchange a Soviet civilian geologist it is holding for 50 Afghans detained by the Soviet-backed regime in Kabul, Khan and other Gulbuddin faction officials say a swap is out of the question.

"If we exchange our prisoners for jailed Afghans, the Soviets and their puppets will just arrest more and execute them," said Mangal Hussain, a Gulbuddin spokesman. However, no formal decision has yet been taken, he went on.

Dissidents and guerrillas in Afghan prisons must fend for themselves and if they are put to death, "they will be rewarded by Allah" in paradise, said Hussain, a strict Muslim like most Hezbi officials.

The Soviet Union contends it was asked for military help by the current government of President Babrak Karmal, who overthrew the government of Hafizullah

Amin in December 1979. The late Afghan leader Mohammad Daoud was killed during a 1978 Marxist coup by his pro-Moscow successors.

Didenko, like his two fellow prisoners, made no attempt during the hour-long interview to curry favour with his captors by criticising the Soviet intervention or praising his treatment here.

In the presence of Hezbi officials and armed guards, Povarnitsyn said Soviet troops came on a mission of friendship.

"We were sent for the sake of friendship and because it is useful for the Soviet Union because there is a revolution in Afghanistan and a new socialist country will be born," asserted the former tractor driver from Sverdlovsk, located in the Ural east of Moscow.

Kuli and Povarnitsyn, both 19-year-old farmboys drafted early in 1981, said they were captured separately in June near Cha-

rikar, a provincial capital 64 kilometres north of Kabul. Didenko said there was still heavy fighting two months later near Charklam about 10 kilometres northwest of Bagram air base where he was stationed.

All three appeared pale but healthy, shaggy-haired and dressed in warm clothes - Povarnitsyn in a red army uniform. But they said their lives as prisoners at this dusty post, a collection of scattered, half-buried bunkers and machine gun nests was monotonous.

"When we wake up we have breakfast, then we go back to sleep," Povarnitsyn said with a lighted cigarette dangling from his lips. "Later, we have lunch and go back to sleep. Then we have dinner and afterward we sleep more," he went on. "We are not allowed to come out except for about five minutes a day."

Their cell is a tiny, mud-walled bunker decorated with religious slogans and garlanded portraits of Hezbi chief Gulbuddin Hekmetyar. A guard armed with a Soviet-made Kalashnikov (AK-47) rifle sits in the doorway and a large dog is tethered nearby.

Despite their grim prospects, the Soviet youths appeared unowed by their situation and even managed to keep a sense of humor. Povarnitsyn, over glasses of tea, on Saturday night following the joint interview, told a mild joke about Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

All three, for different reasons, declined an offer by the Western journalists to have letters to their families handed over to the international committee of the Red Cross for eventual delivery in the Soviet Union. "I don't want my parents to know where I am," Kuli said without elaboration.

Povarnitsyn, who like Didenko has no father, said a letter from him would only worry his mother. Didenko, also declining to write home, said plainly: "I have accepted my death".

-- Associated Press.

## NATO's complaint

By Sidney Weiland

WITH Western attitudes hardening over the Polish military crackdown, NATO governments are trying to decide how to react without harming the Polish people.

Since last Christmas, when fear of a Soviet invasion was strong, the 15 NATO governments have had a "check list" of countermeasures to hit Kremlin interests in the event of direct Soviet intervention.

Below this threshold, it has been hard for the West to lay down in advance precisely what action would be called for if Moscow stayed on the sidelines, leaving it to Polish authorities to use home-grown force to crush the country's labour militants.

This has now happened, facing the 15 NATO nations with an acute political dilemma.

Western diplomatic analysts say the West could cut off economic aid, stop food supplies and bar future loans to Poland almost by the stroke of a pen.

But governments are aware such measures would strike harder at Poland's 35 million people than at the military regime now in control, particularly in deep winter when food is running short and everyday life for ordinary Poles is rapidly worsening.

When martial law was clamped down 10 days ago, the initial Western reaction was to wait and see in hopes that bloodshed could be avoided and that Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski's military council would chart a continuing reformist course.

Since then, Western leaders have been shocked by what they see as a brutal response by soldiers and internal security forces to crack remaining pockets of resistance.

According to reports reaching Western capitals, about 200 people may have been killed in street and factory clashes, thousands have been injured, and thousands more are in detention in bitterly cold and overcrowded camps.

While Gen. Jaruzelski's military council of National Salvation has pledged to continue reforms, it has so far given no clear hint of its real political intentions.

Western officials, in talks in European capitals this week, are assessing whether the crackdown has reached the limits of "repression" that would automatically trigger retaliation.

They are also trying to determine whether Soviet "co-responsibility" justifies reprisals, also against the Kremlin.

President Reagan has said it would be "naive" to imagine the Polish regime was acting without Soviet knowledge and support, although Moscow has been careful to withhold full public endorsement of the crackdown.

Lord Carrington, Britain's Foreign Secretary, said yesterday that "what is happening in Poland is something entirely agreeable to the Soviet Union because they want to see Solidarity crushed."

Western analysts believe there is little hope now that the Solidarity trade union movement will be allowed to function as an in-

dependent force, even if the government tries to reopen a dialogue with its moderate leaders.

The analysts also think military rule will continue for a long time and that the risk of Soviet intervention if worker resistance persists is still a strong possibility.

They say Polish authorities probably hope that remaining pockets of resistance will crumble as workers in strike-bound factories return home for Christmas holidays and that it will be difficult for them to reorganise after the break.

But this was by no means certain. Solidarity supporters could resume sit-ins which have already led to heavy losses in production and may continue to challenge the army and police.

Western officials, basing themselves on radioed reports from embassies in Warsaw, say the situation has deteriorated in the last few days, increasing the chances of Soviet intervention if the Polish economy grinds to a standstill.

The officials say that Moscow, while obviously reluctant to move in, may feel forced to do so if a violent showdown develops between workers and military authorities.

They say that so far the 20,000 Soviet troops already in Poland have kept the "lowest possible profile."

The Western dilemma was highlighted by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig when he said last weekend, "we cannot accept a doomsday theory that all is inevitably lost in Poland."

Western officials still think something may be salvagable out of the unprecedented gains made by Solidarity in the last 18 months, but their hopes get dimmer with each report from Poland.

British sources said NATO nations were considering a variety of "unknown factors" in trying to gauge a proper response that would restrain the Polish military and inhibit Moscow while not hurting the Polish people.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger is travelling around Western Europe this week canvassing allied views. The London sources said his talks may help in framing a tougher Western response.

Western governments are already basically agreed that direct Soviet intervention would be answered by:

- a virtually total trade blockade against Moscow.
- suspension of U.S.-Soviet arms talks, a prolonged freeze in East-West detente, abandonment of hopes for a meeting in 1982 between President Reagan and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, and a concerted campaign to isolate Moscow internationally.

- serious new efforts to strengthen NATO defences.

Other projected measures have been kept secret, but Western officials say the check list is not automatically applicable to every contingency, especially if Soviet involvement cannot be definitely pinpointed. "It will depend very much on exactly what happens in a given situation," a British official said.

-- Reuters

## What's the problem?

GENERAL RAFAEL Eitan admits that the Druse Arab people of the Syrian Golan Heights have "a problem." The problem, as Gen. Eitan sees it, is that those unfortunate people, who have lived until now under Israeli occupation rule and are now considered to be under Israeli law, will have a hard time getting used to the change.

The greatest difficulty facing those Arab people, according to the Israeli chief of staff, is how to take advantage of the wonderful right that has just been bestowed upon them: the right to join the Israeli army and bear arms against their fellow Arabs. Since, as the general concedes, they see Syria as their motherland, this does pose something of a contradiction. But the conflict, we are asked to believe, is not really all that serious—the good general tells us that the extension of Israeli law, or outright annexation of the Golan, "will make things easier for them."

Since when (we may ask) has the forcible acquisition of one country's territory by another made things easier for the people of that territory? Since when has the "privilege" of joining ranks with one's own enemies been a goal to be sought after? And since when has allegiance to one's own country been a "problem"?

The remarks attributed to Gen. Eitan are but one more example of the kind of doublethink Israel has always practised. The true problem of the people of the Golan is obvious: it is the same problem of suffering faced by any people living under an alien regime, and they have faced it for a long time. So have all the other Arabs whose freedom is crushed under the Israeli fist.

## Who will take first puff of peace pipe?

Pakistan and India are vying with each other to claim the credit for initiating the "no war" pact, they are talking about. Meanwhile both of them are shopping for arms.

By K.K. Sharma

"There is a 50-50 chance of a war between India and Pakistan in the next two years." This is the grim forecast of a seasoned Western diplomat, who recently left New Delhi after a four-year stint there.

"There is just too much talk of war, too many arms flowing in," he said, summing up feelings shared by many diplomats.

But with all this pessimism in the air, how is it that both countries, which have gone to war three times in the last 35 years (Pakistan lost each time), are suddenly talking of a "no war pact"? In the current game of one-upmanship they always play, both India and Pakistan claim to be the author of the proposal, no matter how sceptical each is about it.

Indian spokesmen, who include Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the prime minister, after repeatedly stating that Pakistan had never made any "no war" proposals formally, now say they are happy that Islamabad has finally accepted "our" proposal. General Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan still maintains his "great hope" that India will accept his own proposal for the "no war pact."

Since both India and Pakistan insisted that they are willing to negotiate the "no war pact," they might well find themselves forced into talks which neither really wants because the conclusion of such an agreement has little relevance while the basic problems between them — notably over Kashmir — remain unsolved.

The apparent hollowness of the "no war" proposal is now being demonstrated by the arms race the two have launched. Pakistan claims that India has bought \$16 billion worth of modern weapons in the last five years. Indian defence deals, especially those with the Soviet Union, are closely guarded secrets. But it is known that New Delhi has been shopping abroad and has acquired — to give just two examples — Jaguars from British Aerospace and MiG-23s and MiG-25s from the Soviet Union.

Pakistan's leaders have seized the opportunity presented by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan to seek arms successfully from the U.S. They succeeded because the U.S. administration sees Pakistan as a front-line state against the Soviet Union.

The result is a \$3.5 billion deal, which includes delivery of the advanced F-16 aircraft, naval ships and tanks to modernise Pakistan's armed forces. This is meant, in U.S. eyes, to strengthen Pakistan against a possible Soviet attack. Indian spokesmen have repeatedly pointed out, even quoting Pakistan's leaders, that Is-

lamabad considers India as the only threat to it.

This has further frozen Indo-U.S. relations, already strained by such issues as supply of nuclear fuel and Washington's attitude to the Third World.

The U.S. entirely disagrees with the Indian view that both superpowers are to blame for the Afghanistan crisis, although India accepts that the Soviet invasion was unjustified. New Delhi particularly fears that, by injecting modern arms into South Asia, the U.S. is bringing superpower rivalry and the risk of confrontation into what was hitherto a region in which India was the dominant power.

The Indian government feels that Gen. Zia has chosen to make his "no war" proposal now to show Washington that U.S. arms were not meant to be used against India. His call was, after all, made just before the U.S. Congress was

due to discuss it. Gen. Zia's call was not sent formally to the Indian government — it was merely appended to a press statement, later handed to the Indian ambassador in Islamabad.

It was only when New Delhi realised that it might be losing out to Pakistan in a global propaganda campaign that the Indian government belatedly stated that it welcomed Gen. Zia's final acceptance of its own proposal.

Both governments must know that there is no real need for a new and formal "no war" pact. The two decided, after all, on a similar agreement in 1972, shortly after the war in Bangladesh.

The trouble is that the 1972 pact, known as the Simla Agreement, has not been seriously implemented. It sought a "step-by-step" normalisation of relations between the two countries, with the crucial Kashmir dispute

being taken up as the last step.

But normalisation has made little progress. There is barely any trade between India and Pakistan and visitors from one country are treated with deep suspicion by the other.

Pakistan's historical rejection of the "no war" pact offered first by Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, the late prime minister of India, in 1949, was based on its belief that it would mean giving up its claim to Kashmir. The position remains unchanged, especially since India has already integrated the bulk of Kashmir which is under its control with the rest of the country, while hundreds of thousands of troops of both countries face each other on the cease-fire line in the disputed state.

-- Financial Times news feature

## Palestinian unions under siege

By Allen Fisher

FOR OVER a decade, Lech Walesa and Adel Ghanem have each been fighting to win recognition for their unions. Walesa has been lauded by the Western press as the staunch leader of Polish workers. He began 13 years ago to win recognition for Solidarity, the Polish union movement. Adel Ghanem remains in obscurity as the leader of the General Confederation of Palestinian Workers on the West Bank of the Jordan River. Since Israel occupied the West Bank in 1967, Ghanem and others have fought to revive their unions under an Israeli military occupation which regards Palestinians as non-persons.

If Adel Ghanem and other leaders of the General Confederation were organizing unions in another part of the world, their case might be better known. Unfortunately for them, Israel has held a protected position in world opinion. Also, no great power stands to gain from the success of the Palestinian unions. So, they have had to develop their unions without the benefit of international attention or support.

Adel Ghanem has been under town arrest since November 1980. He was jailed for four years in the early 1970s. Both events were in response to the growth of the General Confederation.

**Work and Wages**

The occupation has brought tremendous changes for the Palestinian people in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Before 1967, they were mainly small farmers working land handed down from father to son for generations. Workers like Adel Ghanem were few and far between.

Today, 57 per cent of the Pal-

estinians work in manufacturing or service industries. This has not been through their choice. Israeli settlements have taken over two-fifths of the Palestinian land, the best agricultural acreage. 80,000 Palestinians from the occupied territories — one third of the labour force — now work in Israel. Tens of thousands work in small shops in the West Bank of the Gaza Strip.

The highest paid Palestinian workers earn only \$10 a day. Most of them are paid \$5-6 daily for unskilled manual labour. Metal workers in the West Bank must work ten hours daily to earn one thousand shekels (roughly \$10). This is barely enough for their families to survive in a country with 130% yearly inflation.

More than three-quarters of the workers who work in the West Bank itself are represented by the General Confederation. There are leather workers, carpenters, teachers, hotel and restaurant workers, and bakers. Taxi drivers, textile workers, public employees, medical service workers, and printers are also members of the Confederation. In all, there are 25 unions.

**Unions Under Siege**

The continuing existence of these unions, however, is a story of imprisonment, harassment, and deportation. The General Confederation was part of the Jordanian Confederation of Trade Unions. After the 1967 war, Israeli officials closed the Confederation office in Jerusalem and deported 34 trade union leaders.

The remaining union officers met with the workers and decided to resume their union activities. They petitioned the Israeli military governor to use their union funds which were in Jordanian

banks. This was refused. As a result, the unions were paralyzed for some time. Finally, they were able to re-establish their headquarters in the city of Nablus and begin again.

The unions' efforts to represent workers have been frustrated by the Israeli government's view that a strong Palestinian union movement is a threat to the expanding settlements in the West Bank and Gaza. The limitations on the Palestinian trade unions run the gamut from prohibiting union newspaper circulation to town arrest and imprisonment of union leaders.

International law requires that an occupied territory continue to be ruled by the laws of the country of which it was formerly part. The occupation forces have amended Jordanian labour laws to require prior authorisation for nearly every normal trade union activity. For example, order 825 amends Jordanian Law 83 to give the Israeli military governor authority to remove union officers or to prohibit candidates from running for union office.

Activities which U.S. trade unionists take for granted are restricted by the occupation authorities. The General Confederation and its member unions are not allowed to establish branches of their unions. All cultural activities, including printing of pamphlets with the Palestinian colours, must receive permission from the military governor. Due to these restraints, the entire executive board of the Bethlehem public employees union has served prison time.

**Unions survive and struggle**

In Gaza, unions are even more restricted. Until 1980, their confederation was not permitted to

resume union activities. Now, despite many difficulties, their membership is rapidly increasing.

The organisation of new unions has been strongly opposed by the Israeli military authorities throughout the occupied territories. Two new unions were organised in Jerusalem in 1979. The Israelis refused to recognise them. The same was true for a carpenters' union in Nablus. The metal workers in Hebron have only been allowed to re-organise their union in the last six months, but no one is permitted to join who was not already a member in 1967.

Although the Jerusalem Hotel and Restaurant Workers are newly organised, they are one of the most vibrant unions in the General Confederation. Their strength comes from the large numbers of employees concentrated in hotels in contrast to small industrial shops which each have few workers. In 1979, the hotel and restaurant workers struck for 38 days before receiving recognition as a union.

Their Executive Secretary, Hassan Bargouti, has been under town arrest since early this year. Originally, he was put under town arrest in his village. There is no work for him in his village. "For three years," Bargouti told me in May, "the Israelis restricted me to Israel and would not let me visit my family. Now, I am not per-

mitted to Jerusalem to earn a living for my family or to fulfill my duties as union secretary."

Bargouti was one of many workers who receive yearly work permits to travel to jobs in Israel from the West Bank or Gaza. Being Palestinian workers, they are not allowed to remain overnight in Israel without being looked into their place of work. Now, the military authorities have begun to ban passage of hotel workers into Jerusalem from the West Bank.

Adel Ghanem, head of the General Confederation, says: "The labourers here merely want to have the same rights as labourers in the rest of the world." The workers continue to hold meetings although permission is withheld. They suffer town arrest and imprisonment.

George Hazboun, Vice Mayor of Bethlehem and the leader of two thousand public employees has been jailed three times since 1967. Hazboun said in May, "We are Palestinian; we have nowhere else to go. As workers, we have the right to our union."

This article was contributed by Allen Fisher, editor of *Strawberry Local 2609 Newsletter* in Baltimore. Fisher visited Palestinian workers and unions in the West Bank and Gaza in May 1981 as part of the AAUG-sponsored trade union delegation.

**GOT SOMETHING ON YOUR MIND???**

**LET THE JORDAN TIMES HEAR ABOUT IT**

Handwritten signature or text at the bottom of the page.



ECONOMY

Iraq hopeful on reaching agreement with Saudi Arabia over oil pipeline

BEIRUT, Dec. 28 (A.P.)—Iraqi Deputy Oil Minister Abdul Momin Samirai says his country is negotiating the construction of a new pipeline to move its crude oil across neighbouring Saudi Arabia to an oil shipping terminal in the Red Sea.

The English-language newsletter quoted Mr. Samirai as saying the hoped-for trans-Arabia pipeline would have a yearly capacity of 40 million tonnes, or about 822,000 barrels a day on the basis of 7.5 barrels to a tonne.

The 1,200-kilometre pipeline would link Iraq's southern Rumaila oilfields to a terminal at the Red Sea port of Yanbu in Eastern Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Samirai asserted the projected pipeline would not reduce Iraq's pipeline exports through the Mediterranean terminals in Turkey, Syria and Lebanon.

New York joins the big league

By David Lascelles

NEW YORK: New York has always hankered to be the world's leading financial centre, and the recent start-up of offshore banking here was a big boost.

Between April 1977 and March 1980, the daily trading volume on the New York foreign exchange market soared nearly five-fold, from \$5 billion to \$23 billion according to a recent study by the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

China announces plans to improve car fuel efficiency

PEKING, Dec. 28 (R) — China announced plans today to make its petrol-guzzling cars more efficient, including a ban on the use of vehicles that use the most petrol.

World borrowing up 53%

PARIS, Dec. 28 (A.P.) — Borrowing on international capital markets increased 53.5 per cent in 1981, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) reported today.

Japan adopts austerity budget

TOKYO, Dec. 28 (R) — The Japanese cabinet today adopted the nation's most austere budget in 26 years laying emphasis on increasing defence spending and streamlining domestic expenditure.

Japan's gross national product (GNP) compared to 0.91 per cent this year.

Mr. Samirai said a stage-by-stage plan was under way to raise crude exports to their pre-war level of 3.5 million barrels a day through Mediterranean and Red Sea terminals.

OPEC production falls sharply

PARIS, Dec. 28 (R) — Oil production by the 13 OPEC nations fell sharply in 1981 when more than one third of their production capacity was unused, the magazine Arab Oil and Gas said today.

The bi-monthly independent magazine, published in Paris, said OPEC production is likely to remain roughly the same in 1982 unless world oil consumption picks up and the Iran-Iraq war ends.

The projected Rumaila-Yanbu pipeline would be the second major effort to divert oil shipments away from the troubled Arabian Gulf, the traditional outlet for the vast crude supplies from the Middle East to the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

Table with 2 columns: Time and Location. Includes Rome (MEA), Beirut (LH), Frankfurt, Damascus, Cairo (EA), Baghdad.

Table with 2 columns: Time and Location. Includes Cairo, Beirut, Agaba, Tripoli, London (BA), Athens, Amsterdam (KLM), Beirut (MEA), Frankfurt, Rome, Cairo, Athens, Copenhagen, Riyadh (SV), Kuwait (KAC), Damascus, Abu Dhabi, Dhahran, Baghdad, Dubai, Muscat, Bangkok, Baghdad, Cairo (EA).

Table with 2 columns: Location and Address. Includes Zarga, Dala, Irbid, Mu'annar, Firas, Al-Urdun, Basman, Milyar, Al-Sabah, American Centre, British Council, French Cultural Centre, Goethe Institute, Soviet Cultural Centre, Spanish Cultural Centre, Haya Arts Centre, Al Hussein Youth City, Y.W.C.A., Amman Municipal Library, University of Jordan Library.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Address. Includes Lions Philadelphi Club, Lions Amman Club, Philadelphus Rotary Club.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Address. Includes Zarga, Irbid, Anwar Al-Shubal, Pharmacies, Zarga, Irbid.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Address. Includes Military Museum, Tomatoes, Eggplant, Potatoes (imported), Marrow (small), Marrow (large), Cucumber (small), Cucumber (large), Hot Green Pepper, Sweet Pepper, Cabbage (dry), Green onions, Garlic, Spinach, Coconut (piece), Beans, Bananas.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Time. Includes Prayer Times (Fajr, Sunrise, Dhuhr, Asr, Maghreb, 'Isba), Churches (Church of the Annunciation, St. Joseph Church, De la Salle Church, Church of the Annunciation, Anglican Church, Armenian Orthodox Church, Armenian Catholic Church), Local Exchange Rates (Saudi riyal, Lebanese pound, Syrian pound, Iraqi dinar, Kuwaiti dinar, Egyptian pound, UAE dirham, Omani rial, U.S. dollar, U.K. sterling, W. German mark, Swiss franc, Italian lire, French franc, Dutch guilder, Swedish crown, Belgian franc, Japanese yen).

Table with 2 columns: Location and Number. Includes Useful Telephone Numbers (Ambulance, Civil Defence, Jordan Electric Power Co., Municipal water service, Police headquarters, Najdeh roving patrol, Fireheadquarters, Cablegram or telegram).

Table with 2 columns: Location and Price. Includes Market Prices (Tomatoes, Eggplant, Potatoes, Marrow, Cucumber, Hot Green Pepper, Sweet Pepper, Cabbage, Green onions, Garlic, Spinach, Coconut, Beans, Bananas).

Table with 2 columns: Channel and Program. Includes Jordan Television (Koran, Cartoons, Children's Programme, Geine, Local Programme, News in Arabic, Arab Series, Local Programme, Bestseller: The Timeless Land), BBC World Service (GMT, News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions), Radio Jordan (855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM), Voice of America (GMT, News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions), Amman Airport (NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Alia Air Operations department), Emergencies (Doctors, Pharmacies), Service Clubs (Lions Philadelphi Club, Lions Amman Club, Philadelphus Rotary Club), Museums (Military Museum), Market Prices (Tomatoes, Eggplant, Potatoes, Marrow, Cucumber, Hot Green Pepper, Sweet Pepper, Cabbage, Green onions, Garlic, Spinach, Coconut, Beans, Bananas).

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom left of the page.



# SPORTS

## Lakers romp over

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (A.P.) — Both Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and Mitch Kupchak are out, but the Los Angeles Lakers don't seem to miss them. Playing again without their injured centres last night, the Lakers won for the fifth straight time in a 139-117 romp over the San Diego Clippers.

"When we lose key guys like Kareem and Mitch, the guys off the bench really give extra effort," said Laker coach Pat Riley after watching reserve Mike McGee score 27 points in the National Basketball Association (NBA) game. "I was happy to be able to give my starters a rest tonight—and I was pleased to see McGee the kind of player he can be."

The Lakers shot 70 per cent in the first half to take a 71-53 lead at intermission, and Riley's team coasted the rest of the way.

"The Lakers played awfully well tonight," said San Diego coach Paul Silas. "We didn't force them to drive to the basket and let them have open jump shots. Their fastbreak really loosened them up, they were just having fun. It makes the game very easy."

In other NBA action, Phoenix beat Philadelphia 99-96 and Milwaukee stopped Chicago 108-96.

McGee, who connected on nine of his 11 field goal attempts and was 9 of 12 from the free throw line while playing only 25 minutes, had plenty of help as the Lakers raised their season record to 23-7.

Jamaal Wilkes scored 23 points, Earvin 'Magic' Johnson had 21 points, 11 assists and six rebounds,

## San Diego Clippers

reserve guard Eddie Jordan had 17 points, Michael Cooper and Norm Nixon had 16 points each and reserves Mark Landsberger and Kurt Rambis had 12 and 11 rebounds, respectively.

The Clippers have lost eight straight games for an overall 6-0 record.

Suns 99, 76ers 96

Len "Truck" Robinson scored a game-high 25 points and combined with Alvin Scott for 17 in a pivotal fourth period to help Phoenix beat Philadelphia.

The Victory broke a two-game losing streak for Phoenix while snapping Philadelphia's two-game winning string. It was Phoenix's fifth straight win over the 76ers at home before a record Arizona veterans memorial coliseum crowd of 14,660. Julius Erving led Philadelphia with 20 points.

Bucks 108, Bulls 96

Sidney Moncrief scored 28 points as three Milwaukee players topped the 20-point mark against Chicago. Milwaukee built a 19-point lead, 94-75, after three minutes of the fourth quarter. The Bulls outscored Milwaukee 15-2 in a 4½-minute segment, with Reggie Theus providing 10 points, and drew to within 96-90. But the Bucks reeled off six straight points, four on long jump shots by Quinn Buckner.

## Rummenigge re-elected footballer of the year

PARIS, Dec. 28 (R) — Karl Heinz Rummenigge of West German first division club Bayern Munich was today re-elected footballer of the year in the annual "Ballon d'Or" (golden football) poll conducted by the magazine France Football.

The West German received 106 points out of a possible 130 from a panel of sports writers in the 26-year-old poll. He was well ahead of Bayern teammate Paul Breitner, who came second with 64 points. Barcelona star Bernd Schuster of West Germany, second last year, was third this time with 39 points.

In 1978 and 1979, Britain's Kevin Keegan, then playing for Hamburg, won the award.

## Australia suffers a batting slump against West Indies

MELBOURNE, Dec. 28 (R) — Australia suffered a batting slump against the West Indies on the third day of the first cricket test today. Four wickets tumbled for 31 to the West Indies fast bowlers at one stage in the final session and Australia, three behind on first innings, were 217 for seven at the close.

With the pitch expected to play unpredictably on the remaining two days, the evenly-balanced game could produce an absorbing finish.

The West Indies, 187 for nine overnight, added a further 14 before they were all out for 201 in reply to Australia's first innings of 198.

Fast bowler Dennis Lillee, who yesterday broke West Indian Lance Gibbs world test record total of 309 wickets, dismissed Joel Garner today to finish with his best test performance of seven for 83.

Bruce Laird, with 64, and Allan Border, who scored an unbeaten 65, lifted Australia to 184 for three before Michael Holding produced a three-wicket burst which started Australia's decline.

## India, England 3rd test ends in draw

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28 (R) — India retained their 1-0 lead against England when the third cricket test in the six-match series ended in a tame and predictable draw on the fifth and final day today.

On a bone-hard pitch that yielded a total of 1,031 runs for the loss of only 19 wickets, India scored 487 all out in reply to 476 for

nine declared by England, who were 68 without loss in their second innings.

England, who lost the opening test in Bombay by 138 runs and were involved in a high scoring draw in the second in Bangalore, now face the fourth starting in Calcutta on Friday.

On a day when mist and bad light this morning reduced play by 90 minutes, England were again frustrated by the tail enders when India resumed at 376 for seven.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN  
©1981 by Chicago Tribune

Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠72 ♥965 ♦AK872 ♣Q103  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♦ Pass  
1 ♠ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠872 ♥9 ♦KJ6532 ♣AJ8  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♥ Pass 2 ♦ Pass  
2 ♥ Pass ?  
What action do you take?

Q.3—North-South vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠952 ♥AK92 ♦K76 ♣854  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass  
2 ♥ Pass ?  
What action do you take?

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠105 ♥K7 ♦9653 ♣AK854  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♣ Pass  
2 ♥ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠KQ76 ♥AQJ8 ♦J72 ♣85  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♥ Pass  
3 ♥ Pass 4 ♦ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

Q.6—North-South vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠AKQ109 ♥KQ96 ♦94 ♣84  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 3 ♥ Pass  
4 ♥ Pass 4 NT Pass  
5 ♦ Pass 5 ♥ Pass ?  
What action do you take?

Look for answers on Thursday



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Tel. 21770

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Near 5th Circle. Married couples preferred.

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Gold Inuades The Fashion World In This Season

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near Jordan Restaurants, Amman, Jordan.



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at my place

**DISCO**



Fun that Lasts All Night  
JD 10 per person including dinner and many Surprises

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**PHILADELPHIA HOTEL**

**Uncle Juha**

**Lovely Evening**

Have a Wonderful Time by Sharing with us our

**NEW YEAR CARNIVAL**

At the UNCLE JUHA RESTAURANT

on Thursday, Dec. 31 from 8 p.m. on. You will enjoy yourself a lot with our  
Gifts • Disco • Dinner • Punch

Price: JD 15 per couple

**FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT**

Overlooking a hill opposite The Gardens. Consists of four bedrooms, three bathrooms, verandas, large salon, dining room with deluxe furniture, German style. Independent central heating, garden and garage.

Foreign family or embassy employee preferable.

For further information: Call tel. 78372 to speak with the owner of the house directly.

**CONTINENTAL DRILLING COMPANY**

**EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY**

A well established drilling firm is in need of qualified and experienced mechanics. Speciality to be diesel (G.M. CATERPILLAR-etc) qualified persons will receive salaries according to qualifications and experience.

For interviews contact tel. No. 25601 or 841368, Amman between 8 a.m. - 4 p.m.

**SECRETARY NEEDED**

Secretary needed by an American firm in Wadi Dhneil, Zarqa. English typing speed 40 wpm. Arabic typing desirable but not essential. However, Arabic language is required.

Free transportation, monthly salary JD 200. Work week is Saturday through Wednesday, 8-hour day.

Zarqa residents have priority.

Applicants may call 44371 ext. 225 for interview and testing.

Handwritten Arabic text: *هذا من الجيد*



# FEATURES

## Tourist in the desert

Lailan Young reports on the sights, sounds and smells of a holiday in the land of high-rise blocks and desert sands.

— Financial Times news features

I had never camped in my life. But as a member of a pioneer tour group to the United Arab Emirates I had to spend a night in a sleeping bag in the desert. Not even a tent, but I lived to tell the tale of a marvellous experience, which should give courage to all cowards.

When the moon came up we left the remains of an excellent barbecue around the camp fire and walked through the dunes, the sensuous feel of soft sand slithering beneath our feet. In the distance could be seen the faint lights of a bedouin settlement we had passed in the afternoon.

At around two in the morning deep breathing and snores came from inside the seven sleeping bags. It was cold, the chill wind whistling down my neck, and only utter necessity induced me to climb out and disappear behind a private dune. Overhead the stars twinkled, but closer in time flashed the lights of aircraft bound for Dubai where transit passengers can buy the world's cheapest liquor.

Before first light we were woken by the call of the muezzin. Even in the Arabian desert one is never far from a mosque. Small footprints came to within an inch of our heads and feet: desert rats, abominable sandmen? Nothing more scary, we learnt later, than hermit crabs, but a secretary at the Holiday Inn in Khor Fakkan, a new beach resort on the east coast, had once before woken at another dune and looked into the face of

an inquisitive donkey, both heads his and hers — glistening wet with desert dew.

Tourism is new to the United Arab Emirates, but the fascination of seeing oil-rich Arabs at home could be as powerful an attraction as their winter sunshine.

Our tour was centred on two of the seven Emirates, Dubai and adjoining Sharjah, which look like on huge building site. A few old houses retain the traditional wind towers, but air-conditioning has rendered them redundant. High-rise blocks — most less than 10 years old and built since the oil boom — pepper the landscape.

Most airlines fly to Dubai, ignoring the magnificent white airport built by Sharjah's proud sheikh. It could handle 2 million passengers a year, but fewer than 90,000 use Sharjah. Still, tourists are taken to admire the vast emptiness, the superb architecture and a perfect scale model which has an unperfected Concorde poignantly posed beside an empty loading bay.

The ruler's lounge for male VIP guests is large and luxurious; all women of lesser rank than head of state are relegated to a room of modest proportions below stairs. Outside in the 93-degree autumn sunshine, families picnicked among the bougainvillea, palms and pink oleanders on the hand-watered, well-manicured grass lawns. But no plane came.

The lust of gold (tax-free) grabs most visitors to Sharjah and Dubai, where the gold souks gleam with the stuff that has made pirates and killers out of honest

men. Finest florentine jewellery and glorious copies of Rajput treasures are weighed and the prices assessed by their gold cootoot, the craftsmanship of little interest to the affluent, paunchy merchants. While I agonised over how much I could afford, Arab men — their white dishdashes rustling around them, their several wives with faces hidden by burqas, purchased whatever tool their fancy.

Dubai has a small museum and a spice market that scents the air with divine odours. It is fashionable to hold sporting events: though the world's costliest tennis tournament played to empty stands, many locals enjoy cricket and football. The track of the 1981 Grand Prix was around the Hyatt Regency, and anyone foolish enough to check in that day had to cross the track. The golf course is made from a mixture of oil and sand, and you roll up your portable "grass" tee strip and progress from hole to hole.

For 100 Dirhams (\$27) you can hire an ahra, or water taxi, and spend two hours on Dubai Creek. Pop into the Sheraton and dinner with a Filipino dance band accompaniment is about 380 Db for two, plus drinks, or a ten minute taxi ride away is good Lebanese cooking at Estambouli restaurant where the atmosphere is very Middle Eastern and heady, though no drinks are allowed: about 40 Db for two.

Sharjah's fish market is more photogenic than most in Europe: red mullet, sea bass, tuna, the local favourite — hamour, baby shark, cigalias looking like grey crayfish, and scores of fish unknown to Europeans. At the fruit and vegetable market some of the stallholders will even permit you to photograph their wives, a treat for amateurs unskilled at surreptitiously shooting with telephoto lenses.

Seven out of ten inhabitants are foreigners, brought in to work in this fourth largest oil-producing nation in the Arab World. Most are from nearby Muslim lands, though there is a strong feel of the Indian sub-continent everywhere: ex-Bombay tailors pedalling at old

Singer machines, Pakistaniis toiling in the date groves, Kwality icecreams, and "Beware of cheap imitations" notices put up by Indian purveyors of textiles and household goods.

The driving is hair-raising. Crumpled wrecks line the roads, left there as a lesson, unheeded though, of the perils of had driving; some are yesterday's Cadillacs and Mercedes.

To enjoy the Land-Rover excursions to the desert, oases and wadis, it helps to believe in an after-life and be generously padded below the waist to withstand the crashing bumps and terrible heavings of the curiously exhilarating ride. The drivers love to hear their passengers scream and the tyres screech.

Tourists are still a novelty, so you should ask for, but not necessarily expect to be offered, some of the unusual outings we heard mentioned: camel races in the desert, a wedding, falconry, a 4,500-year-old tomb in Hilli or a journey past mountains which look like giant slagheaps covered with pebbledash to the northern stamping grounds of the legendary Queen of Sheba.

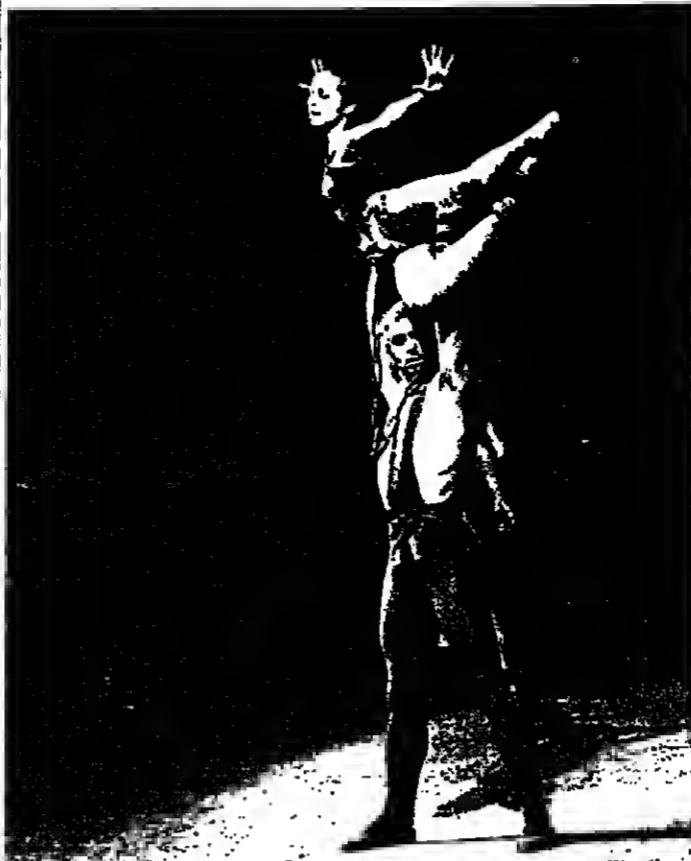
We only had time to sunbathe and use the excellent watersports facilities at the Holiday Inn at Khor Fakkan with backdrop of tankers on the horizon, and we called in at the container port where the British management seems to enjoy visitors. We reached the oasis of Al Ain where the caravans from the Emirates, Oman and Saudi Arabia used to converge, and wandered along the narrow lanes among the adobe dwellings.

The summers are hot (125 degrees) and humid (100 per cent), so autumn and spring are best, though there are sandstorms in April.

Unlike other states we were not pestered to buy, give, or have our sandals cleaned.

If you have time and mooney and love the sea, you could buy a dhow for \$34,850 and sail it home, the owner of one of the world's loveliest and most stately ships.

## Bolshoi's Spartacus



A scene from the "Spartacus" ballet by Aram Khachaturyan produced at the Bolshoi Theatre by the theatre's Chief choreographer Yuri Grigorovich with Nadezhda Pavlova starring as Phrygia and Vyacheslav Gordayev as Spartacus. (TASS photo)

## First U.S. test-tube baby born in Virginia

NORFOLK, Virginia, (A.P.) — America's first test-tube baby has been born, doctors at Eastern Virginia Medical School have announced. The five-pound, 12-ounce (3 kg, 608 gr.) girl and her parents are doing well, spokesman Vernon Jones said.

The school gave out details about the birth or the baby's parents, but a news conference was later scheduled with doctors who run the clinic.

The baby girl is the first born in this country after being conceived through in vitro fertilisation, a process used for women whose fallopian tubes are missing or irreparably blocked.

In the process, an egg is removed from the mother's ovary, fertilised with her husband's sperm in the laboratory and implanted in the mother's uterus.

The rest of the pregnancy then takes a normal course.

### Skiers in trouble

BOLZANO, Italy, (A.P.) — Skiers jumped for their lives off a chair lift when its brakes failed and sent the chairs downhill at high speed toward a station, police said. At least two people were reported killed and 23 injured. The victims were taken to a hospital in Silandro, 62 kilometres (37 miles) from here.

### JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**NARFC**  
**EGGRO**  
**SUTTOM**  
**BLUHME**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: **A**



WHAT A WIFE MIGHT HAVE TO DO WHEN HER IRRITABLE HUSBAND IS SICK IN BED.

Yesterday's Jumbles: SCOUR FANCY PUNDIT SONATA  
 Answer: What the bubble dancer said when an admirer came on too strong — "NO SOAP"

### THE BETTER HALF



"You can stop poking, we can't afford severance pay right now."

### Peanuts



### Mutt 'n' Jeff



### The Flintstones



### FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, DEC. 29, 1981

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: New aspects are in affect that could prove beneficial to you in the days ahead. Make your surroundings more attractive. Encourage those who are less experienced and need a boost.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Strive to be efficient in handling routines. You may have difficulty expressing your abilities, but don't be dismayed.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Take the treatments that will make you a more attractive person. Be more thoughtful of family and friends.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Take steps to improve your environment. A gift for closest tie paves the way to increased harmony at this time.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Be sure your practical affairs are well organized. Take time to engage in social activities tonight.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Consult with a financial expert and follow through on suggestions made. The evening can be most satisfying.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Pursue new goals that will bring greater happiness and success in your life. Show increased loyalty to associates.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Little thoughtful things you do for friends today will be greatly appreciated. Express happiness with loved one.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Contact close ties and make new arrangements for mutual gain. Go out socially tonight and have a delightful time.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Contact higherups and gain the support you need. Make long-range plans to have a more successful career.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Go to new sites where you can study and adopt the right philosophy for you to follow. Be more helpful to others.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be more cooperative with those you deal with in business and gain their added goodwill. Engage in favorite hobby.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Being more cooperative with associates brings more harmony and mutual profits. Strive for increased happiness.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have the knack of doing thoughtful things for others, and should have the education directed along lines of dealing with the humanities, such as medicine or nursing. Be sure to give religious training early in life.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

### SECRETARY REQUIRED

Company secretary required, with good command of English and developed skill in shorthand or dictaphone typing.

Pis. call tel. 64128/9  
 Orient Transport Company Ltd.  
 Abdall, Shukri Abdeen Building  
 Opposite Islamic Hospital.

### Notice

## FOR PREQUALIFICATION OF CONTRACTORS Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Ministry of Public Works Amman, Jordan

### AL HASHEMIAH GUEST PALACE PROJECT

Applications are invited for the prequalification of tenders for the alterations and refurbishment to convert Al Hashemiah into a government guest palace.

#### The project includes:

- Alterations in order to convert the building into a number of self contained suites, and to provide extra bedrooms, staff changing rooms and stores.
  - Refurbishing mechanical, electrical and plumbing services, and generally making good the fabric of the building.
  - Undertaking the installation of new kitchens and laundry facilities.
  - General upgrading of external works.
- Applications may be submitted by:
- First-class building contractors provided that they prove, through association or recruitment of specialists, that they are qualified to undertake such work;
  - Qualified international contractor, associated with local qualified contractor;
  - Qualified international contractors.

Tender documents will be available at the cost of JD 160,000 from Jan. 1, 1982.

All interested contractors are required to submit two envelopes on the specified dates as follows:

1. Prequalification envelope by Jan. 31, 1982.
2. Priced bid envelope by March 15, 1982.

On March 15 and after receiving the Priced bid envelopes, the qualified contractors will be declared. Only their priced bids will be opened; other priced bid envelopes will be returned to senders without being opened.

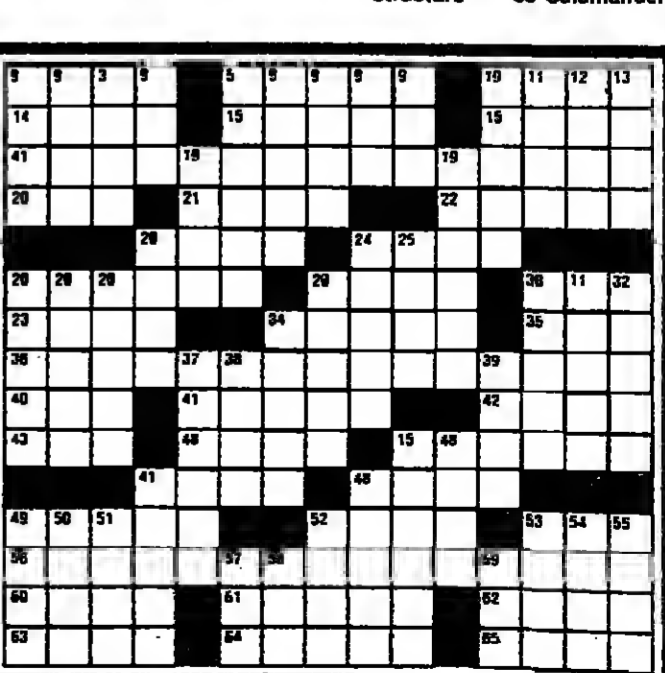
Estimated commencement date of the works is May 1, 1982.  
 Estimated construction period 18 months.

Minister of Public Works  
 Eng. Awni Masri.

### THE Daily Crossword

by Herb L. Risteen

ACROSS	29 Money in Milan	56 Ignores no-no	26 Dealt (with)
1 Docile	30 Boring tool	60 Grammar	27 Keep
5 Relating to the cheek	33 Simpletons	61 Small openings	troubling
10 Vehicles	34 Strike back	62 Imperfection	28 Burning
14 Partly open	35 Court	63 Cheerful	29 Father Damien's concern
15 Morfin or Jong	36 Pays sudden attention	64 Playing cards	30 Be ready
16 Farm unit	40 Blunder	65 Sea bird	31 Sickroom report
17 Receive a hard blow	41 Piles	1 Parting word	32 Also-ran
20 Chopping tool	42 Increase	2 Greek hero	34 Strategems
21 Enjoy Old Sol	43 Color	3 Construct	35 Sea eagle
22 Metal or music	44 Pitcher	4 Before	45 Fondle
23 Valley	45 Equine gait	5 Mining products	46 Chinese island
24 Kismet	47 Prohibits aunt	6 Had origin	47 Grable or Ford
26 Presides at a meeting	48 Theatrical	7 Connection	48 Saunter
	49 Transported	8 On stage work	49 Mighty monarch
	50 Moslem	9 Arena cheer	50 "Winesburg, —"
	53 Doctrine	10 Hidden supplies	51 Large containers
		11 Feel discomfort	52 Nothing else than
		12 French cheese	53 — of Man
		13 Dispatched	54 Excel
		18 Building beam	55 Cut as the lawn
		19 Possessions	57 Make a choice
		23 Record	58 Negative
		24 Decrees	59 Salamander
		25 Curved structure	



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كلمة من الجدل



# WORLD

## Warsaw silent on worker turn out as underground strike continues

VIENNA, Dec. 28 (R) — Poland's martial law rulers gave only scant details of the extent of the nation's turn-out for work today after bleak Christmas holidays.

It was not clear how many workers heeded calls by militants of the banned Solidarity free trade union for continued passive resistance to military rule.

Warsaw Radio said work restarted at a coal mine and a steel mill in Katowice Province where opposition was strong after the military takeover two weeks ago.

But it added that an underground strike by 1,000 miners at the Piast mine in Katowice was still going on.

News bulletins monitored abroad did not mention the situation in Warsaw though they said the provincial towns of Lublin and Bielsko-Biala were working normally.

### Unionists adamant

Reports reaching the West said Solidarity leaders who had escaped arrest called for a post-Christmas campaign of passive resistance in leaflets distributed in Warsaw.

They urged workers to follow the example of the Ursus tractor factory near the capital which was said to have produced only one tractor in the first week of martial law.

### Time names Walesa 'Man of the Year'

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (R) — Lech Walesa, the leader of Poland's Solidarity free trade union, has been named Time magazine's man of the year.

This year, Time said in a statement released yesterday, "the courageous little electrician from Gdansk stood not only as the heart and soul of Poland's battle with a corrupt communist regime, but as an international symbol of the struggle for freedom and dignity."

Each year Time selects someone who in the view of the magazine "has had the most impact, for good or ill, on the course of events over the past 12 months."

Time's first nomination in 1927 was Charles Lindbergh and its last was President Ronald Reagan. Others have included Joseph Stalin, Hitler and Iran's religious and revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

### Soviets deprived of supplies

Western diplomats in Moscow reported meanwhile that the Soviet Union was beginning to suffer as a result of the Polish crisis.

They said urgently-needed supplies of grain could not be unloaded at Polish ports for shipment by rail to the Soviet Union and were up to 10 days late.

As authorities in Poland warned the population that they were in for another round of food cuts and austerity next month, the Red Cross said in Geneva that it had sent four tonnes of medicine by air to Warsaw.

Japan answers positively to U.S.

Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki wrote to President Reagan promising to remain in close touch on the question of Western sanctions against Poland.

These have been imposed so far only by the United States and are being strongly resisted as an immediate option by at least West Germany in Europe, according to diplomats.

East European newspapers maintained their barrage of criticism of the U.S. response to the Dec. 13 crackdown on Solidarity's challenge to Communist rule in Poland.

### Cheysson arrives for Athens talks

ATHENS, Dec. 28 (R) — French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson arrived today for two days of talks with Greek officials, expected to concentrate on Greece's relations with NATO and the EEC.

They will be a continuation of the exchanges between Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu and French officials during Mr. Papandreu's visit to Paris last month.

Mr. Papandreu has said he intends to review Greek relations with the Atlantic alliance, saying that NATO should guarantee Greece's borders with Turkey, and to negotiate more favourable terms for Greek membership of the EEC (European Economic Community).

The two sides are also expected to discuss the situation in the Balkans in the light of Mr. Papandreu's stated wish for the creation of a nuclear-free peninsula, and the presence of superpower fleets in the Mediterranean, an authoritative source said.

The talks are also expected to include European participation in the multinational force in Sinai, which Greece opposed during the initial stage of discussions in the EEC.

Mr. Cheysson is due to leave for Egypt tomorrow.

## Madagascar - once 'Pearl of French Empire' - on brink of economic collapse

By Lois Evon

ANTANANARIVO — Six years of Socialism have brought the Indian Ocean island of Madagascar to the brink of bankruptcy and economic collapse, spurring its leaders to seek urgent aid from the West.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF), called to help, reckons the perfume island is facing an "acute liquidity problem caused by structural causes." Diplomats say there is no money left in the government coffers, and the country is being kept going by printing money.

"How come there is everything in capitalist countries and nothing whatever in Socialist nations?" asks a barefoot rickshaw driver pulling his ancient machine up the steep hills of brick-built Antananarivo, where the people bear resemblance to their Asian neighbours of Malaya and Indonesia than to their Bantu neighbours of continental Africa.

"The Judases of Madagascar are sabotaging the economy," replies 45-year-old Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka, who is used to Biblical references after a Christian upbringing in a well-to-do family.

Switching alliances in the mid-1970s, President Ratsiraka, a navy officer by training, launched a Socialist revolution and made friends with Communist countries like the Soviet Union and North Korea.

What used to be called the "Pearl of the French Empire," before independence from France in 1960, has become something of a nightmare for the nine million Malagasians who now equate Socialism with constant shortages.

At dawn every day, long queues of shoppers form outside shops in the southern hemisphere's winter in the hope they will get their meagre allocations of rice, the country's staple food, or to seek such riches as sugar, grown locally, cooking oil and butter. The waiting can often be fruitless.

There is nostalgia not so much for the French, who were disliked as

occupation forces, but for the first decade of post-independence liberalism under Social Democrat President Philibert Tsiranana.

Yet it was a free-for-all market economy and its excesses, largely benefiting France and its presence, that triggered the swing to the left when student demonstrations, exploited by opposition political parties, forced the demise of president Tsiranana and a legal takeover by the army in 1972, diplomatic sources said.

Within months, Mr. Ratsiraka, then foreign minister, cancelled cooperation agreements with France, including the stationing of French troops and ships in a naval base at Diego Suarez on the island's northern tip, cancelled Madagascar's membership of the preferential franc monetary zone, and nationalised French companies.

The tilt to the left gained momentum when he took over as head of state following the still-unexplained assassination of the titular president, Gen. Ramanantsoa, in 1975.

The island — the fourth largest in the world and about the size of the British Isles — was renamed a Non-aligned democratic republic and Mr. Ratsiraka won a seven year mandate from the people with the backing of an unlikely alliance of five political parties. They included the active pro-Moscow "Akfi" Communist Party, grouped in the sole legal political front.

From there, Socialism began to be implemented. Centuries-old networks run by generations of small-time Chinese and Indian merchants were quickly squeezed out by large and cumbersome state companies while agriculture, the backbone of the economy employing well over 85 per cent of the people, was collectivised.

"Inefficiency resulted, and was not entirely unexpected. It led to considerably reduced agricultural output as farmers reverted to autarchy, publicly saying they were fed up with a regime that appears to disregard their needs," said a foreign observer with 20 years' experience of Madagascar.

In more diplomatic language, the IMF says structural changes needed to redress imbalances in the economy require new incentives to production, especially in the agricultural sector, and deregulation of retail prices to let them find their true levels.

The crunch came last year. Poor export performance due to lower

### Joint Italian-U.S.-German efforts unfruitful yet

## Red Brigades' second message says Dozier's 'proletarian trial' under way

MILAN, Italy, Dec. 28 (R) — The Red Brigades kidnapers of U.S. Brig. Gen. James Dozier, who have been holding him since Dec. 17, have said his "proletarian trial" is under way.

And the language they used in their communique to announce the fact bore a chilling resemblance to that employed to describe another Brigades hostage, Giuseppe Taliercio, who was murdered after a similar trial last summer.

Italian police, now aided by West German and U.S. experts, are conducting a so far fruitless search for the "people's prison" where the 50-year-old Vietnam veteran, the top U.S. officer at NATO's Verona base, is being held.

"Comrades, proletarians, the proletarian trial of the pig Dozier has begun," said a gift-wrapped communique found last night in a rubbish bin here. It contained no demands or conditions for his release.

"This pig, this assasin, is a 'hero' of the American massacres in Vietnam where he won various decorations for his 'merits,'" the communique said.

In the Taliercio case, the Brigades also called him a pig, made no demands for his release and then killed him.

The Red Brigades, who kidnapped and murdered former Italian premier Aldo Moro in 1978, said the general was an agent of "U.S. imperialism" who had been sent to Italy "to repress or suffocate the liberation of peoples."

A photograph of Gen. Dozier, showing what appeared to be a bruise under his left eye, was also found with the communique, which was the second released by the Brigades.

In the document they said he was in Italy to conduct repression and promote unemployment.

Referring to his post as deputy chief of staff for logistics and administration at the Allied Land Forces South European base, the Brigades gave what purported to be a detailed analysis of NATO's military organisation in that region.

"These forces amount to about 270,000 men, 1,200 tanks, 1,000 artillery pieces and 4,000 armoured personnel carriers. For the use and function of this apparatus, the pig Dozier must answer to the international proletariat," they said.

At the NATO base, official spokesmen said the initial reaction was one of relief that the general was apparently still alive. But investigators made no immediate comment on the latest developments.

ding out underground, was continuing.

The authorities allege that some of the Piast men are being held against their will and that their health is breaking down.

Miners who have reached the surface, including 56 today, said that some of those still below believed they would be jailed if they gave in, the radio reported.

The radio reported that all railway lines and major roads had been cleared of snow.

It quoted newspaper articles calling on farmers to make every effort to ensure normal food supplies.

Last night the radio said the monthly meat ration for all but manual workers would be cut from three kilograms to 2.5 kilograms because private farmers had halved supplies.

### U.S. fears Soviet intervention

Mr. Suzuki's letter to President Reagan was in response to a U.S. request for Western cooperation in dealing with the Polish crisis. Officials in Tokyo said he stressed the need to avoid outside intervention.

Japan is sending a special envoy to Western Europe this week to discuss sanctions policy but has pledged to fulfill current food and financial aid commitments.

The current U.S. view, according to officials in Washington, is that martial law has not been a success and that its failure could lead to the Soviet invasion which it is intended to avoid.

Walter Stoessel, under secretary of state for political affairs, said strikes were still continuing and told a television interviewer: "The situation is very serious and it could in the end result in Soviet intervention if things get out of hand."

Reuter correspondent Brian Mooney reported yesterday in a censored despatch from Warsaw that severe restrictions on personal freedom in Poland remained.

### Suspect of two Atlanta murders to go on trial

ATLANTA, Dec. 28 (R) — A man accused of killing the last two of 28 young blacks found slain in Atlanta between 1979 and 1981 goes on trial today.

The killings, which had haunted this city in the deep south for months, stopped about the time the defendant, Wayne Williams, himself a black, was arrested last June 21.

No other arrests have been made, but a special police task force investigating the case has given the court a document saying Mr. Williams could be linked to 18 other killings.

The trial, expected to begin with two weeks of jury selection followed by up to six weeks of complicated technical testimony, is expected to draw as much national and international attention as the massive investigation of the murders.

Mr. Williams, 23, a freelance photographer and self-styled music promoter, is charged with two counts of first-degree murder of Nathaniel Cater, 27, and Jimmy Ray Payne, 21.

Both were black, slightly-built men discovered dead in the city's Chattahoochee River about a month apart last spring.

Law enforcement officials have said the strongest evidence against Mr. Williams were several fibres found on the two victims' bodies that resemble fibres taken from the suspect's home and car.

The Communist-led coalition resigned in October after the defection of two parties reduced it to a minority in the 141-member state legislature. The two groups later joined the Congress-led alliance.

The defecting parties accused the Communists of politicising the state police force and staging political murders.

K. Karunakaran, 61, was sworn in Kerala's chief minister by the governor, Mrs. Jyothi Venkatachalam. Mr. Karunakaran's seven-member cabinet also was administered the oath of office.

Meanwhile, the Marxist Communist Party and the Communist Party of India demanded fresh state elections and held demonstrations throughout Kerala today to protest what they described as the "imposition of minority government engineered by New Delhi."

Mr. Karunakaran's new state government has the support of 68 legislators. The five-legislator opposition Janata Party has announced that it would remain neutral in the state assembly.

In appointing Mr. Karunakaran, Mrs. Venkatachalam told reporters that she was "convinced" that the Congress-led coalition enjoyed majority support in the legislature.

Kerala became the first Indian Communist state when it elected a Marxist government in 1956, that ruled for three years. The Communists remained strong there and returned to power for varying periods from 1967 to this year and still remains the strongest individual party in the state.

## Coalition cabinet takes office in Kerala as Communists call it 'Delhi imposition'

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28 (A.P.) — An eight-party coalition led by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party took over the reins of power in the southern Indian state of Kerala today, ending 68 days of direct central rule following the collapse of a leftist state government.

The Communist-led coalition resigned in October after the defection of two parties reduced it to a minority in the 141-member state legislature. The two groups later joined the Congress-led alliance.

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### 'Christ of Montfave' dies

PARIS, Dec. 28 (A.P.) — While sorting mail in the Avignon post office in 1950 he suddenly stood up and said he had had a revelation and that he was Jesus Christ reincarnate.

By the time the "Christ of Montfave" died on Saturday, the day after Christmas, he had founded a church, survived scandal and amassed a fortune.

Georges Roux, 78, went from his job as post office assistant supervisor to become a faith healer.

Scandal marked him in 1953 when three children in his cure died, one from a relatively simple ear infection.

Despite a public outcry against him, a crowd of disciples from his Universal Christian Church chanted out at the burial of one of the children, Joelle Yves, "we thank you, God, for having taken this child. She now sits with you."

Living in seclusion in a magnificent mansion called la Prefete on his Montfave estate, in Vaucluse near Avignon, Roux still managed to amass a fortune which left him a millionaire at his death, according to the French weekly le Journal du Dimanche.

His Universal Christian Church had about 5,000 members, who paid him "tithes" of up to 30 per cent of their incomes. He also made money from writing books and from sales of his Lumiere (light) newspaper.

Answering charges that he was rich rather than religious, Roux said, "two thousand years ago, I already had it easy."

Roux was married and had six children and noted, "Mary, my mother, had six children before me."

A former colleague of his at the Avignon post office Madame Filippi, remembered him as "nice but he did not like either joking or irony. He suffered visibly from a persecution complex."

NORFOLK, Virginia, Dec. 28 (R) — The first "Test-tube" baby born in the United States was delivered at a hospital here today. An official at the Norfolk General Hospital said the baby girl weighed 2 kilograms and 600 grammes.

The parents were not named. The world's first test-tube baby, Louise Brown, was born in England on July 25, 1978.

The test-tube baby technique involves fertilising the female egg with sperm in a laboratory and re-implanting it in the mother's womb.

### Popular Pakistani weekly closed down

LAHORE, Dec. 28 (A.P.) — An influential and widely-circulated independent weekly journal, the Chatan Labor, was closed by the Punjab provincial government today, Associated Press of Pakistan news agency reported.

The weekly was charged with publishing and printing an objectionable article without submitting it to the censoring authorities before it was sent to the press. Majid Nizami, president of the All-Pakistan Newspapers Society, has appealed the government's decision.

W. German police defuse bomb outside Soviet envoy's home

BONN, Dec. 28 (A.P.) — A bomb was placed before the residence of the Soviet ambassador to West Germany over the weekend, but police defused it before it could explode, officers reported today.

Police said members of the embassy staff found the device Saturday and summoned authorities. German weapons experts defused the device. Ambassador Vladimir Semenov was in Moscow on holiday at the time, the embassy said.

Sakharov's fasting results in health deterioration

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (R) — Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov, who recently staged a 17-day hunger strike, has since suffered palpitations similar to a heart attack, his wife said today.

She told reporters by telephone from the Volga city of Gorky that her husband suffered the palpitations last Tuesday and Saturday. Mrs. Sakharov, who also took part in the fast, said her husband had been given pills to take after he left hospital last Thursday but no instructions on how to use them.

The couple staged the hunger strike to obtain a Soviet exit visa for Liza Alexeyeva, 26, wife-by-proxy of Mrs. Sakharov's son by a previous marriage. The couple were taken to hospital on Dec. 4 against their will but they refused to give up the protest until four days later when the Soviet authorities granted the visa. The 60-year-old physicist was exiled to Gorky two years ago because of his dissident activities.

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